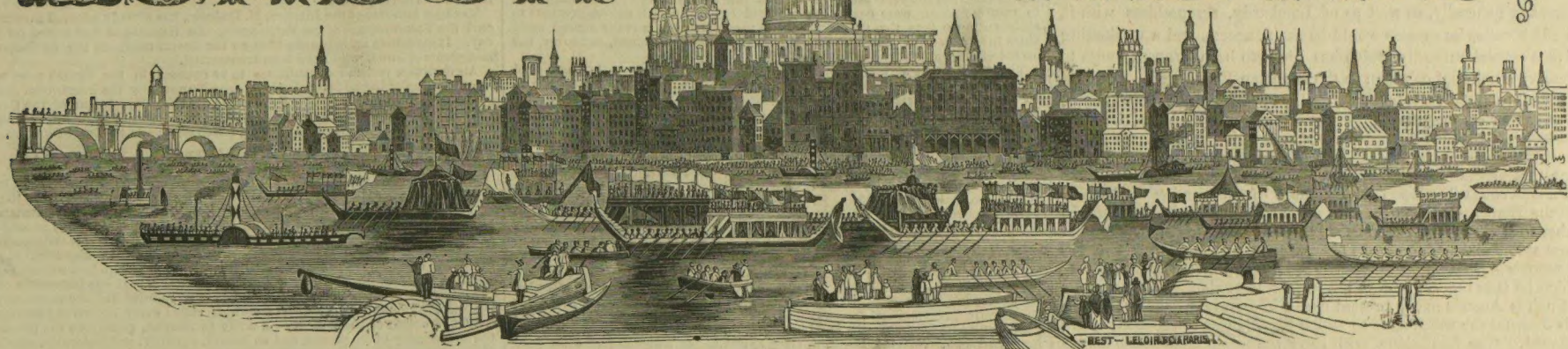


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE AUSTRIAN REVOLUTION.

WE have more than once endeavoured to correct an error in which some English journals that pretend to the greatest influence, and to the greatest accuracy, very pertinaciously persist—that the Revolutions of which Germany is now the theatre, were produced by the French Revolution of February, 1848. We do not yield to any of those journals in our regret for, or abhorrence of democratic excesses, whether displayed at Paris or Frankfort, at Vienna or at Berlin; but we think it perfectly possible to deplore and condemn those excesses, without mis-stating facts, or attributing them to any other than their real causes. It is worse than idle, to ignore the social evils which have produced these political convulsions. It is worse than unjust, to imagine that these various populations have rushed into the turbulent vortex of Revolutions, for no object more worthy or more sane than a desire to imitate the French, or a malignant love of turmoil and massacre; and utterly absurd, to suppose, as many do, that, if Louis Philippe had succeeded, as he ought to have done, in governing the French, the misgovernment of Prince Metternich might have been perpetuated in Austria. But such is the view taken of the extraordinary events now in progress in Germany, by public writers in this country; and such are the false notions of them which they seek to instil into the minds of their readers. It is difficult to conceive the object of such misrepresentations. They can produce no effect upon the Continent but wonder that English journals of character and reputation should be so ignorant, or indignation that they should be so unjust and so partial; while at home their effect ultimately, whatever it may be immediately, cannot but tend to convict them either of unpardonable misunderstanding, or still more unpardonable perversion of the truth.

No fact was better known to those who had studied Continental politics, or had taken even the most ordinary interest in the affairs of Germany, than the political caducity of the Austrian system under the sway of Prince Metternich. It needed no French Revolution to prove its rottenness. Prince Metternich himself, unless the common rumour of the last twenty years belied him, scarcely expected that Austria would hold together after his death. "After

me the deluge," was the melancholy witticism (borrowed from Cardinal Richelieu) with which he but too clearly and emphatically expressed his conviction that misfortunes were preparing for his country which he might perhaps retard, but which he could not possibly avert. He and others may have erred in their calculations of the time when the event was to happen; but his knowledge of facts was too intimate to permit him to doubt, that, sooner or later, Revolution would be the result of the accumulated perplexities of the Austrian Empire.

That Empire as it existed but a year ago (we need not go further back into its history) was, as regards its component parts, the most extraordinary Empire in Europe—or in the world. Perhaps it is premature to say it *was*; and we may correct the expression by saying that it *is* the most extraordinary—the most incohesive—the most ill-assorted—the most heterogeneous Empire of modern times. It is necessary, for the due understanding of the remarkable

events that are now taking place in and around Vienna, that we should cease to look upon Austria, as we do upon the French Republic or the British Monarchy, as one and indivisible. On the contrary, we must look separately at its component parts, if we would ascertain the real condition and the wants of each.

Firstly, there is Austria Proper, and all those portions of the hereditary dominions of the *Kaisers* which are German in manners, traditions, and language. The movement which has taken place in this portion of the Empire is decidedly democratic, and is precisely the same in all its grand characteristics as that which agitates Prussia and other parts of Germany, as well as France. Freedom of speech, of writing, and of debate, and a share in the Government by means of a constitutional and representative system, are demanded by the German-Austrians, as they are by the German-Prussians. There is nothing to be surprised at in this. Such demands are the natural results of European civilisation. Prussia was promised a constitution in 1815; and there is such a necessary community of ideas between populations that speak the same language and read the same books, that what Prussia was promised as a matter of grace and favour, was ultimately expected both by Prussia and Austria as a matter of right. This community of ideas extended still further, and embraced the notion of German Unity. Neither is there anything surprising in this. A grand German Empire or Federation, of which the existing Federation of German States gives the shadow but not the substance, would so clearly be to the advantage of each individual State, that even the Monarchs of Germany have confessed the desirableness, while they have doubted the possibility of the consummation. This is one of the greatest of the forces now heaving in the Austrian volcano. Its tendency is clearly towards *disintegration*.

Secondly, the Italian dominions of the Emperor are agitated by the same desires for constitutional forms of Government, and by the spirit of nationality, influenced by language, religion, and tradition. Both forces impel them in like manner to separate from Germany, either to establish themselves as an independent State, or to form part of a great Federation of Italy. Here again there is a force, of which the unmistakeable issue is *disintegration*.



INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.—THE CONFLICT AT THE CATHEDRAL.



From Naples, under date of the 7th, we have intelligence of the King having issued a decree, authorising the creation and sale of 600,000 ducats of annual Rentes, which, together with 100,000 created a short time back in lieu of the forced loan, will increase the principal of the funded debt of Naples 14,000,000 ducats, or about £2,333,000, and the annual expenditure 700,000 ducats, or about £116,600. The object of this proceeding is to provide for the deficit, at £1,000,000 for each of the years 1848 and 1849.



**PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.**—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 12th publishes a decree, in sixty-six articles, containing a complete reorganisation of the system of public instruction.

Advices have been received from Milan, which announce that the news of the struggle going on in Hungary had produced great agitation in the army of Marshal Radetzki. Croat and Hungarian regiments each demanded to march and join their countrymen. Nothing but the greatest energy on the part of Radetzki retained them. The Croats, especially, were in a state of excessive disturbance.

The National Congress of the Italian League, for promoting a federal union of the States of Italy, commenced its sittings in Turin on the 11th, under the presidency of M. Mamiani, and divided itself into three sections—political, economical, and military. Count Gabrio Casati was elected chairman of the first section; F. Sterbini, of the second; and General Raccchia, of the third. The Congress afterwards proceeded to admit the Neapolitan members, Spavento, Massaria, and Leopardi; and the Roman members, Sterbini and Pino. The Tuscan professor Giorgini had not arrived.

#### PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly, at Berlin, on the 11th, commenced discussing the Constitution. The first line of the preamble, "We, Frederick Wilhelm, by the grace of God," &c., occupied the whole debate, upon an amendment of M. Schneider, who proposed the omission of "by the grace of God." A long discussion took place upon this amendment, and, eventually, the question being put the erasure was carried by a majority of eighty-seven votes, the left centre having united with the extreme left. However, although the Chamber have thought fit in its wisdom to deny that God's grace has any connexion with the Russian Monarchy, it has admitted that Prussia is to exist, the title of the Sovereign being decided to run thus: "We, Frederick Wilhelm, King of Prussia." A Polish deputy proposed that the title of "Duke of the Grand Duchy of Posen" should be added. A discussion arose upon this, an artful motion, and, although the sense of the majority was evidently against it, the proposition was referred to the committee for a report. The chamber, having commenced the discussion of the Constitution, had, with some difficulty, got through five or six words during the sitting. It is calculated that if they continue at the same pace, it will require about six years to terminate it.

On the 13th, in the Assembly, the Burgher Guard Law, which of late had been the subject of much discussion, was put to the final vote. The Chamber decided, by a majority of 117 votes, for the adoption of the law. The amendments which had been proposed to different articles of the law, and which were, 1st, that no oath should be taken on the law until the Constitution was completed; 2nd, that the commanders were to have the right of assembling the Burgher Guard on their own authority; and 3d, that the Burgher Guard were to remain in possession of the arms they now had, were likewise adopted by a great majority. The principal objections which were made to the law have now been removed, in consequence of these amendments having been carried.

A new Game Law, which had been debated in previous sittings, was also adopted by the Chamber in the same sitting.

Much excitement prevailed at Berlin, in consequence of the news received from Vienna.

#### UNITED STATES.

We have this week advices from New York to the 3rd instant, which, however, present but little change in political matters. The Taylor and Clay party, throwing aside all disagreements, had joined for the purpose of electing General Taylor. At a meeting of the joint parties, held for the purpose of concluding the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, scarcely a dissentient voice was heard.

Much comment had been occasioned by the publication of a letter from Senator Benton to the people of California. He tells the people of California that "The civil and military government established over them as a right of war is at an end, that they have now no lawful Government, nor lawful officers, and can get none except by their own act," and advises them to "meet in Convention, provide a cheap and simple Government, and take care of themselves until Congress can provide for them." He recommends that imports which have paid no duties to the United States should pay them to the people of California—say 20 per cent. on the value whence imported. On the subject of slavery he advises them to do nothing at present. "When you become a state," he says, "the entire and absolute decision of it will be in your own hands." He calls General Kearney, the late Governor, and Colonel Mason, the present Governor, "each an ignoramus," and says the bill appropriating 700,000 dollars for Californian claims was "balked" by the "lies" communicated to Congress by Colonels Mason and Stephenson.

The steam-propeller *Gothia*, plying on Lake Huron, had been lost with all on board, comprising twenty-five passengers. About eighty kegs of powder were put on board the *Gothia* at Buffalo, and 125 at Detroit, which were stowed carefully in the extreme bow of the vessel, the farthest from the fire, and covered with merchandise. There were 60,000 shingles, 30,000 feet of lumber, and about forty tons of pressed hay stowed away between decks and on the promenade deck—forming altogether a highly combustible cargo. The supposition is that the vessel took fire, and the gunpowder on board exploded, and thus the steamer was lost. The local papers mention a report that the cook had come ashore in a small boat near Lexington. He saw the fire making its way towards the powder, when he lowered the small boat and made his escape. When a short distance from the vessel it blew up with a tremendous explosion, and he was the only one left to tell the sad tale.

#### MEXICO.

By the intelligence received from the city of Mexico we learn that Santa Anna had applied for his return. The Farides party were still disposed to give trouble. The affairs of the country appeared outwardly quiet, but it was feared that there were elements of revolution within, which would sooner or later break out into open hostility to the existing Government.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**VENEZUELA.**—Accounts from Puerto Cabello to the 4th ult. continue to describe Venezuela as in a most deplorable condition. The foreign residents in that unfortunate country, in consequence of the arbitrary measures enforced by the military commanders, had made repeated complaints to the Government, but without any effect. It was reported that the fleet belonging to the Constitutionists had gained a victory over that belonging to the Government. The engagement took place on the 23d of August, in the vicinity of Margarita Island. After the contest the Paéz squadron bore away for Curaçoa, where General Paéz was staying. He ordered the fleet at once to sail for Maracaibo, to capture the castle, which was still in the possession of Monagas's troops. The general impression in Curaçoa was, that Monagas could not withstand the forces that would be brought against him by the Constitutionists.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR ROBERT MOUBRAY, K.H., OF COCKAIRNIE, CO. FIFE.



THE death of this excellent gentleman occurred on the 10th instant, at his seat of Cockairnie. He was a Colonel in the Army, and a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. His military service extended over a considerable period. In 1801, when a Captain in the 80th Regiment, he embarked at Ceylon, under the orders of Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, to join the standard of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt; and was subsequently ten years in India, and eight in the Mediterranean. In the first Campaign of Candy, in 1803, Captain Moubray acted as

Assistant Deputy Adjutant-General, under Major-General Hay Macdowal.

Few families in the empire are so ancient and illustrious as that of Moubray. The chief line, ennobled in the Dukedom of Norfolk, shines conspicuous in English history; and its scion, the Moubrays of Barnbougle and Cockairnie, fill no inconsiderable space in the annals of Scotland. The gentleman whose death we record succeeded his father in 1794, and inherited, with other property, part of the Barony of Inverkeithing, an estate acquired so far back as the 12th century, by the marriage of Philip de Moubray with Galiena, daughter of Waldeve fourth Earl of Dunbar. In consideration of this splendid lineage, Sir Robert received the honour of Knighthood at Carlton Palace, 20th April, 1825.

At the period of his decease the worthy Knight had nearly completed his 74th year. He married, in 1807, Laura, fourth daughter of William Hobson, Esq., of Markfield, in Middlesex, and leaves a large family. All the sons, inheriting the martial spirit of their chivalrous race, held commissions in the naval or military service of their country. Sir Robert's only brother, the late Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., gained high distinction as a naval Commander. He adopted the name of Hussey in lieu of Moubray, on succeeding to the Wood Walton estate in Huntingdonshire.

##### JOHN EDWARD O'REILLY, ESQ., M.P., OF ANNAGH ABBEY, COUNTY CAVAN.



MR. O'REILLY, of Annagh Abbey, whose recent death is deeply deplored, was the representative of a distinguished branch of the princely sept of O'Reilly. The family pedigree exhibits an unbroken descent of nineteen generations; and on the walls of Annagh Abbey a stone may still be seen bearing the inscription "Johannes O'Reilly fecit, 1590."

The lamented gentleman was born 21st February, 1803; and married, 25th May, 1847, Janet Maria, only surviving daughter of John Chamberlaine, Esq., of Chester and Tranmere.

##### ISAAC DONNITHORNE HARRIS, ESQ., OF HAYNE, IN DEVON.

MR. DONNITHORNE HARRIS died at his seat, near Lipton, a few days since, aged 78. The surname of Harris he bore in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, representative of the Hayne branch of the great Devon family of Harris, which was established by the famous lawyer, Mr. Sergeant Harris, who purchased the estate from Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. By the heiress of Hayne Mr. Donnithorne Harris leaves a son and successor, the present Christopher Arthur Harris, Esq.

#### IRELAND.

##### THE STATE TRIALS.

On Thursday, the 13th, the trial of Mr. M'Manus was brought to a close by his being found guilty; and the trial of Patrick O'Donohue, on the same charge (high treason), was terminated on Saturday, also with a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner, the Jury adding a recommendation to mercy in both cases. A writ of error has been advised in those cases, as well as that of Smith O'Brien.

##### TRIAL OF MR. MEAGHER.

**MONDAY.**—At the sitting of the Court, *Thomas Francis Meagher* was placed at the bar to take his trial for high treason. The great interest felt for the prisoner was manifested by a much fuller attendance of spectators than had been witnessed since the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's trial. The indictment was similar to that on which the other prisoners had been tried; there being, of course, some difference in the evidence produced against Mr. Meagher. For instance, some of those oratorical effusions which called forth Confederate cheers in the Music-hall and elsewhere were read on Monday. The objection taken in the former cases with respect to the claim of the accused to have the jurors' names and list of witnesses furnished with the copy of the indictment ten days before trial, was also submitted to the court in the present instance, and the same mode was adopted of putting the objection on the record. The panel having been called over on fines of £10, the Attorney-General applied to have it called over a second time. Mr. Whiteside proposed that the names of the gentlemen who had served on the former juries should be abstracted from the list of jurors, and the remaining names put in the ballot-box, with a view to have the jury elected by ballot. The Court intimated that on this point they could not interfere; it was for the Attorney-General to say whether he would accede to the proposition. The Attorney-General declined to do so, and matters proceeded in the ordinary way. When the jury were about being sworn, Mr. Meagher protested against the exclusion of Catholics from the panel. The objection was not personal: he would as readily commit his case to a Protestant as to a Catholic jury, but on public grounds he felt bound seriously and solemnly to object to the course that had been adopted. After some objections on the part of the prisoner, the jury was sworn, and Mr. Attorney proceeded to state the case of the Crown against the prisoner.

The examination of Mr. Hodges, and of a gentleman who proved the handwriting of the prisoner in some documents that were given in evidence, closed the proceedings of the day.

**TUESDAY.**—The court opened at a quarter before ten o'clock.—T. S. Dobbin, the informer, was the first witness examined. He deposed to having seen Mr. Meagher at a meeting of the Curran Club at Dublin, in June. Mr. Meagher was not a member of the Curran Club, but was a registered member of the Grattan Club; he attended a meeting on the 22nd of June for the presentation of colours to the club. It was a tri-coloured flag. Mr. Meagher spoke of them standing to their colours to establish the independence of their country. Attended a meeting on the 21st. Mr. Meagher was present. Mr. Dillon was moved to the chair. No business was done until Mr. Meagher came. He was in the room when Mr. Dillon was moved to the chair. It was stated in the room that the meeting was for the election of an executive council. Mr. Dillon announced it from the chair. It was said that a council of 21 members was too numerous, as their transactions would ooze out through so many hands, and that there would be more secrecy in a smaller number. Mr. Dillon mentioned certain names out of a letter brought to him by Mr. Lalor from Mr. Duffy, who was in prison; they were the names of persons whom Mr. Duffy wished to be on the executive council; the names of three clergymen were read out—those of Mr. Hughes, Mr. O'Malley, and Mr. Kenyon; the name of Mr. Lalor was also mentioned. Some of the members said, that as it was to be a war-council, it was not fit that priests should be on it. The persons announced to be elected were Mr. Dillon, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Gorman, (Junior), Mr. McGee, and Mr. Devin Reilly. Mr. Lalor and Mr. McDermott wanted those present to give a pledge that they would expedite the insurrection by the 8th of August. Mr. Meagher objected to give any pledge of that sort, that he would have it on the 8th; but he said he would do all in his power to expedite it even before the 8th. Mr. Lalor stated that the council of five were to sit next day to arrange to have four club meetings in Dublin on the next Sunday, the 23d; they were to have no speeches; but the names of the club-men were to be called out; they were not to tell the clubs anything about where they were to meet until about two hours before the meeting, as it was considered they should be sufficiently well organised to turn out at two hours' notice. The object of this meeting was to ascertain the numerical strength of the clubs; they were not to be armed. After a lengthened cross-examination, Dobbin was dismissed, and a police officer proved the finding of the letter written to Mr. Smith by Mr. Meagher, and read in court on the previous day. In Mr. Smith's house were also found many other letters in Mr. Meagher's handwriting. Voting and other papers taken from Mr. Lalor were then put in evidence and identified.—Constable Dunlevie deposed that he was stationed at Enniscorthy in July last, and that on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd, he saw Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Dillon, come into the town on a car; they addressed the people in the market-place. Mr. Meagher said he always was and ever would remain the unrelenting enemy of the British Government; that he had the honour a short time ago to address 50,000 Tipperary men—that they were prepared to do their duty.—Mr. Dillon said that the Wexford men were brave and determined—that they all had a gun in a corner, and kept their powder dry, and were always sure to hit their mark.

After a great deal of evidence and cross-examination, during which it was contended that it was impossible to connect Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Meagher's purpose together, the Court adjourned to Monday.

**SMITH O'BRIEN.**—On Monday, at half-past 1 o'clock, the Lord-Lieutenant received the deputation appointed at the meeting of the citizens of Dublin to present a memorial to his Excellency, praying for a commutation of the sentence passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Mayor headed the deputation, which was composed of several most respectable citizens. The following is the address:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CLARENDON, LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Excellency.—We, the undersigned, consisting principally of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, address your Excellency as the representative in Ireland of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. We fully concur in the recommendation of the Jury by whom William Smith O'Brien has been found guilty, and we humbly and earnestly entreat the exercise of her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in his favour.

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Chairman.

The Lord-Lieutenant received the deputation with the greatest courtesy, and said, in order that there should be no mistake as to the nature of the answer he was about to give, he would read it. His Excellency then read the following answer:—

As it appeared to be the wish of Mr. Sharmar Crawford and the gentlemen who accompanied him here last week, and subsequently of the Lord Mayor, that I should receive from the hands of a deputation this memorial, which has been so numerously signed by the inhabitants of Dublin, I have not hesitated to comply with that wish; but, while the Commission is still sitting at Clonmel, and occupied with the trial of persons charged with the same offence as Mr. O'Brien, and having reference, also, to the notice of a writ of error that has been given, I need hardly inform you—and I feel certain you will not expect—that I should now give any definite answer to the memorial, beyond an assurance that full weight will be given to the recommendation of the highly-respectable Jury who tried Mr. O'Brien.

**SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.**—On Monday, between one and two o'clock, the Governor of Newgate having received information that Charles G. Duffy contemplated an escape from gaol, he (the Governor) at once proceeded, accompanied by the Deputy-Governor, constable 42 D, and some other officials who were in attendance, to the apartment occupied by the prisoner, and commenced an active search. In a leather trunk belonging to the prisoner they discovered a rope ladder about 40 feet long, and a coil of single rope about the same length, and it was said that by means of these the prisoner intended to make his escape. The sentinel who was on duty over the prisoner's apartment alleges that he had been offered a bribe if he favoured the attempt. The officials belonging to the establishment, on making what they deemed an important discovery, at once removed the prisoner to a more secure part of the gaol, where double guards were placed on him, and the most rigorous watch kept upon his movements. The room occupied by Mr. Duffy looked into Green-street, and the window opens into the street for the purpose of ventilation. This room had been previously allocated for the use of debtors. There was nothing of the kind found in the apartments of the other prisoners.

**PENSIONING THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.**—At a meeting of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held at the Presbytery, Marlborough-street, Dublin, October 11th, 1848, the following was among several other resolutions unanimously adopted:—"That, having observed that a notice has been given of a parliamentary motion regarding a State provision for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, we deprecate such a proceeding. That, having shared in the prosperity of their faithful flocks, the clergy of Ireland are willing to share in their privations, and are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent—to sever the people from their pastors, and ultimately to endanger Catholicity in this country."

**THE JEANINGMEN OF DUBLIN** have agreed to an address to her Majesty, signed by the respective metropolitan and other lodges, so far as the time would enable them to effect it, which has been already forwarded to the foot of the throne. Respecting the unhappy gentleman himself, we learn from the *Freeman's Journal* that he "continues to enjoy excellent health. He is perfectly cheerful and composed, and in his usual good spirits—not in the least depressed by the circumstances of his painful and perilous position. He rises at six every morning, and breakfasts at half-past seven. Mrs. O'Brien, whose fortitude and strength of mind under her misfortunes are the admiration of all, visits her husband each morning at nine o'clock, and remains with him all the day. None but the nearest members of his family are allowed to see him. He still occupies the same apartment as before his conviction."

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday morning last, an accident, attended with the sacrifice of life, occurred in the vicinity of Christ Church, Dublin. Six dilapidated houses fell suddenly, and killed many of the inmates. Those houses were the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and the inhabitants were not of the best repute. The inquest on the bodies of the parties killed shows that five persons lost their lives, and that thirteen or fourteen were desperately wounded.

**ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.**—The usual annual promotions of the officers of the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* have been promulgated. They are: Lieutenants—Edward James Bedford (1838), to the rank of commander. Mates—William B. Elphinstone (1847), Thomas B. Lethbridge (1848), and Thomas D. Atkinson (1848), to the rank of lieutenant.

#### AUSTRIA.

##### NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

We noticed briefly, in our Postscript of last week, an insurrectionary outbreak of the people in Vienna, on the 6th instant; the partial fraternization of the troops with the insurgents, and the flight of the Emperor from the capital. At the risk of repetition, we give this week the details of those occurrences, in order to render more complete the narrative of the extraordinary events which now convulse the Austrian Empire, from its centre to its remotest limits, adding the latest accounts of all subsequent proceedings bearing upon the subject.

The publication of the intercepted correspondence between the unfortunate Count Latour, the Imperial Secretary at War, and the Baron Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia (noticed last week), having completely confirmed the suspicions which the Liberals of Vienna entertained, that the policy of the Emperor's Government was to abet the Croats secretly against the Hungarians, with a view to the annihilation of the newly-acquired liberties of the latter, and to the subsequent crushing of the popular party in Austria, the destruction of popular liberty there, and the establishment of a system of reaction, the indignation and rage of the people became greatly excited; and on the 5th instant this state of the popular mind was raised to a still higher pitch of exasperation by the publication of the Emperor's proclamation against the Hungarians. Public opinion had already been put on the alert by the concentration of large masses of troops in the vicinity of the capital; and the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament, the appointment of Baron Jellachich to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Hungary, and other reactionary measures contained in a previous proclamation, were regarded as but the links of a chain which was to bind Austria down to what she was previous to the days of March. It was stated generally, that the military, and especially the German Grenadiers, were in favour of the popular cause. Early on the morning of the 6th the Grenadiers were ordered to march and join the expedition against the Hungarians. They did not refuse to quit their barracks, but they were forewarned of their march and its object, and had communicated with the corps of National Guards of the suburb of Gumpendorf, in which their barracks were situate, and with the Academic Legion, from both of which they received a promise that measures would be taken to prevent their departure.

Such measures were taken. The National Guards from the Hundsturm assembled at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th at the terminus of the Northern Railroad, from which they removed the rails, for the purpose of preventing the departure of the Grenadiers. The latter arrived soon after, and the commanding officer, seeing that the removal of his troops by rail was impossible, gave orders for their proceeding on foot to Gänserndorf, a station on the line whence he hoped it would be possible to effect their conveyance by the railroad. But this plan too was resisted by the National Guards, the numbers of which increased with every minute. A barricade effectually stopped the march of the regiments near the Tabor-bridge. Orders were given for the storming of this barricade; and the War-office being aware of the mutinous disposition of the Grenadiers, several battalions of cavalry were instructed to escort them. But the Grenadiers crossed the bridge, scaled the barricade, and fraternised with the National Guards. The latter destroyed part of the bridge, thus preventing the cavalry from interfering. Regiments of infantry were then drawn up to reduce the insurgents, and to enforce obedience to the commands of the Government, and the artillery arrived at 10 o'clock, when the rioters were summoned to surrender; this they refused to do, for they had meanwhile been reinforced by the Academic Legion. The parties stood thus opposed to one another, until a body of workmen proceeded to seize a powder waggon and four guns, which they effected without any opposition from the artillerymen. But this act of the insurgents gave nevertheless the signal for a bloody conflict.

The Nassau Infantry fired three successive volleys, which were answered by loud cheers and quick discharges from the National Guards, the students, and the Grenadiers. The Nassau Infantry were soon forced to retire and; on being charged with the bayonet, their retrograde movement became a downright flight. General Bredy, their commander, was shot. The Government troops had 20 killed; the insurgents 5; and there were many wounded.

After routing the Government troops, the insurgents marched from the suburbs into the town, where they placed their guns in the middle of the University-square; the gates of the town were guarded by detachments of students and National Guards, the tocsin was sounded, and a central committee formed for carrying on the war.

At 1 o'clock a party of the insurgent National Guards were attacked on the Stephens Platz by a party of National Guards who stood by the Government; but after a short fight the latter were forced to retire into the Cathedral of St. Stephen, the doors of which they then barricaded from within. But the insurgents battered down the doors, entered the church, and dislodged their antagonists, whose leader was killed on the steps of the altar.

One of the city gates, the Burghor, still remained in possession of the Government troops. Three companies of sappers and miners, with four guns, entered this gate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They were at once attacked and totally routed, in spite of the grape and canister which they fired from their pieces. Many of them were captured, disarmed, and confined in the University buildings. Formidable barricades were constructed while this fight was going on. The old fortifications of the city were occupied by the artillery of the National Guards.

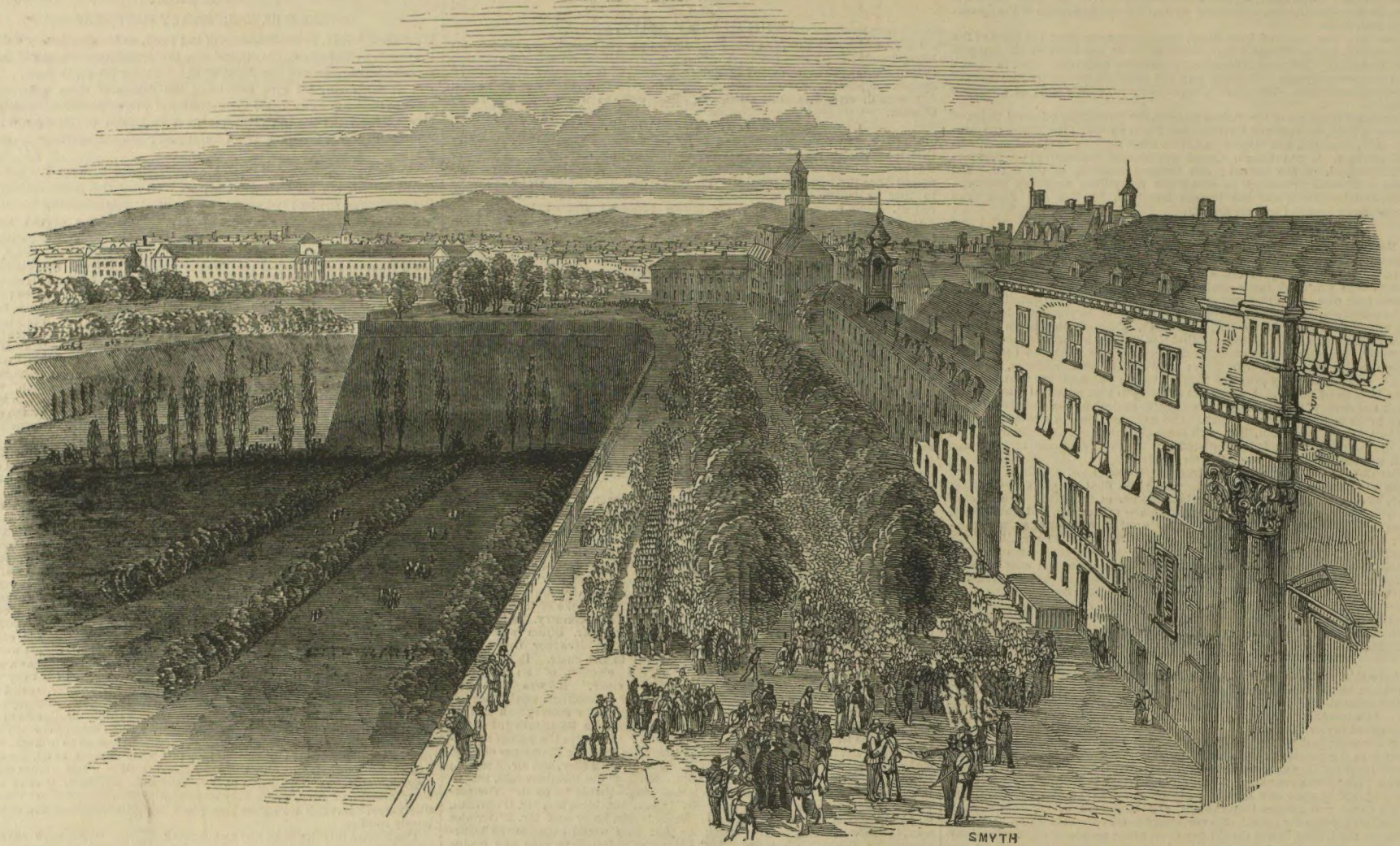
After this the tide of insurrection rose to an unconquerable height. The rioters entered the War-Office between the hours of five and six, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and was murdered with blows from axes and sledge-hammers. The people tore the clothes and orders from the bleeding body, and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the National Guards riddled it with musket-balls. Count Latour's papers were seized and brought to the University.

At half-past six o'clock there was but one place of refuge left for the troops and National Guards who sided with the Government—that place was the Arsenal, famous for its glorious trophies from the Turkish wars. The people surrounded the Arsenal, and demanded from the garrison that they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison swept the Rennegasse with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the building. The committee of students sent several flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dead on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the Arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through, till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed.

An eye-witness thus sketches the scenes on the 6th:—"At about two o'clock the Guards from the suburb Vieden entered the city, and were fired at by the Nationals from the Kärnthnerviertel, a division of the Guards which is denominated in vulgar parlance the black-yellows, and considered to consist of haughty aristocrats and secret friends of the fallen system. They fired from the windows of St. Stephen's Cathedral, the doors of which were burst open, and their captain, a wealthy linen-draper of the name of Baht, killed before the high altar. A fearful struggle took place in the Cathedral. I have just now seen the marks of bullets on walls, pictures, and altars. Meanwhile a strong detachment of pioneers had taken their stand before the Stock am Eisen, near Gerold's door, their four cannon at the first discharge making sad havoc among the Nationals and Academicians, who occupied the square before St. Stephen's. These, however, held out manfully, and after the first round attacked the soldiers with fixed bayonets, drove them from their position, took two of their cannon, pursued them up the Graben, through the Kärnthnerstrasse into the yard before the War-Office. Here the combat raged with the greatest fury, four cannon before the War-office being there at the service of the soldiers. They fired grape-shot, especially into the Bogenstrasse, and the loss of life and of property in that quarter was very great. The Nationals, however, took the place by storm, and drove the soldiers out of every position until they laid down their arms. I entered the city at about 5 o'clock, and after a good deal of scrambling over barricades, and taking occasionally to my heels, I arrived at the Post-Office and delivered my letter."

Relative to the wretched fate of Count Latour, the same writer gives the following account, which shows how infuriated the unhappy man was:—"With a great deal of difficulty I got, at about six o'clock, to the War-Office, where a spectacle presented itself to my eyes, the horrors of which I shall never forget. On a high lamp-post in the middle of the yard the body of the War Minister, Count Latour, was suspended, stripped, with a leather strap round his neck. He was fearfully mutilated, covered with wounds and cuts without number, and the face dreadfully disfigured. Whilst I was there they covered him over with a linen cloth, but they had hardly done so when the infuriated mob tore it off again, striking the corpse at the same time with sabres, and firing at it—uttering the most awful imprecations and curses. The scene was horrible beyond description: in the dim light of torches I saw the body shaking about; the yelling and firing was deafening, and with much difficulty I collected the following particulars:—Latour had concealed himself in a wooden box in the fourth story of the War-Office, but was discovered by several National Guards, and most cruelly murdered; they threw him out of the fourth story into the yard, raised the body on the point of the bayonet to the height that was required to hang him, and amused themselves with firing at him. The night before he had his fate in his own hands. He had been waited upon by a deputation, and cautioned against sending away the Deutschmeister Grenadiers, as a disturbance would be sure to take place. His reply was, 'A disturbance was the very thing he wanted; and he had only waited this opportunity to proclaim martial law in Vienna.' On the following night the moon shone on his maimed body. At about seven o'clock a brisk cannonade commenced from within and without the Imperial Arsenal, where part of the soldiers and the renegade Nationals had taken refuge. The building is immensely strong, was well barricaded, and the besieged offered a determined resistance. The fight was very violent, and lasted, with few interruptions, till about two o'clock. By this time the besieged experienced a want of ammunition, and their firing became very slack; the building was completely surrounded, and the besiegers resorted, as a last means to get them out, to Congreve rockets, for the purpose of putting the house on fire. In the middle of the night I stood on the Ferdinand's-bridge, and saw the flames and the smoke, while the poor wretches came in shoals on the roof, endeavouring to escape over the roofs of the neighbouring houses. In vain—they could not get out; it is impossible to say how many were suffocated by the smoke or perished in the flames. The





THE BASTIONS, AT VIENNA.

remainder this morning delivered up their arms and were imprisoned. About 100,000 muskets, carbines, and other fire-arms fell into the hands of the citizens, and there is nobody now unarmed in Vienna. The people might have proclaimed any form of government, but not a single cry for a Republic was heard. They want a constitutional Monarchy, but with better guarantees than they have had hitherto; and all this frightful loss of life might have been spared, if the Imperial family had entered heart and soul into the new state of things."

The list of dead and wounded, not including those in private houses and in the military hospital, published at 12 o'clock on the 7th (Saturday), gave as dead, 118; wounded, 162.

In the midst of the scenes above described, the Emperor and the other members of the Imperial family left Vienna early on Saturday morning (the 7th). They were escorted by 5000 cavalry, and took the road towards Linz.

The transactions of the Austrian Diet, while these bloody deeds were enacting round them, were significant. On the 6th, at 11 o'clock, several members of the Left assembled and sent an address to the President, M. Strobach, asking him to summon the members of the House, in order that the effusion of blood might be stopped. The President refused to comply, because, as he stated, he did not think that the matter was sufficiently important. Upon this, the Diet assembled without him, constituted itself *en permanence*, and elected another President in the person of M. Smolka. After much discussion on the state of affairs, the Diet adjourned, and re-assembled at seven o'clock p.m., and appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of members of the Left. M. Lohner moved an address to the Emperor, demanding the formation of a new and popular Cabinet

with Messrs. Döblichoff and Hornbostel in it; the removal of Baron Jellachich from his governorship of Hungary; the revocation of the last proclamation against the Hungarians, and an amnesty for those implicated in the riots of that day. The House accepted the motion, and sent a deputation to the Emperor. Various other resolutions were also passed to meet the emergencies immediately pressing. M. Bowsch proposed that M. Kraus should be appointed Minister, which was adopted unanimously. The Minister of the Interior Döblichoff, the Minister of Commerce Hornbostel, and M. Kraus, were named to manage the affairs of the country, and make propositions to his Majesty to complete the Ministry. It was further resolved to address a proclamation to the people, and a note to the Emperor on the events of the preceding day. M. Schuselka was chosen to prepare those documents.

On the 8th the barricades remained still standing, but there was no fighting. In the meantime the military who had evacuated the city joined those who were at the Belvedere in the suburbs, and formed a strong force under the orders of the military commandant of Vienna, Count Auersperg; but he had declared that he would refrain from all hostilities unless he was attacked. Several soldiers stationed about the Belvedere and the Schwarzenberg Garden were fired on in the night and killed; and two companies of Grenadiers had deserted Count Auersperg and joined the people.

A Committee of Safety which had been appointed was increased to twenty members, one-third of whom were to hold permanent sittings; and the newly-elected Common Council also declared itself (according to the instruction of the Diet) *en permanence*. The Diet declared itself a Sovereign one, and entrusted

the formation of a new Ministry to Döblichoff, Kraus, and Hornbostel. A considerable number of students arrived in Vienna from Grätz on this day.

On the 9th great excitement prevailed in Vienna, as it was ascertained that Jellachich, after having crossed the Leitha, was drawing near to the capital. An estafette was immediately despatched to the Emperor, requesting him to order the Ban of Croatia not to advance any further. At 4 p.m., on the 9th, the population were called under arms, as it was announced that Jellachich was only one league from the capital. At the same time it was announced that the Hungarian General, Kossuth, with an army of sixty thousand, was close to Presburg, and following on the heels of his slippery antagonist. Fifteen steamers on the Danube were conveying in all haste his advanced guard to the capital, which stood with open arms ready to receive him. A great quantity of guns and ammunition, sent by Count Windischgrätz, the Military Governor of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to Jellachich, were intercepted and brought into Vienna, and it became known that Windischgrätz himself had arrived in the vicinity of Vienna. In the evening of the 10th every precaution was taken against surprise. The town was illuminated; and notwithstanding the number of barricades impeding the passage of the streets, and which had not been taken away, the gates were closed and cannon placed in the most favourable positions. Arms were taken in quantity from the Arsenal and sent out during the day to be distributed amongst the people of the surrounding country. The Emperor, it was understood, was at Bösenberg, on the Danube, a *château* which was the favourite summer retreat of the late Emperor Francis. A castle has stood there from very ancient time, but, excepting a part of the foundation, the existing edifice is not older than 1617. Bösenberg owes its name to a dangerous bend of the Danube, which commences below Ips.

While matters were thus at Vienna, some thirty Bohemian members of the Austrian Diet assembled in Prague, and, in conjunction with the municipal authorities, held council on the necessary steps to be taken for upholding, under present circumstances, the interests of the kingdom of Bohemia. In the course of an animated address, Palacky denounced the recent successful insurrection in Vienna, as well as the proceedings of the Magyars, commended the loyalty of Jellachich, and declared that the throne and the dynasty could be upheld only by the Northern and Southern Slavonians. The result of the debate was that a proclamation to the following effect was issued by the Burgomaster and Town-Council:—"Murder and violence in Vienna have succeeded—contrary to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants—in compelling the Emperor-King (Kaiser-König) to take to flight, and in terrifying the Diet, the hitherto existing minority in which are now acting in an illegal way."

The municipal authorities of Prague protest against all the illegal acts of an assembly which, transgressing the bounds of duty, has endeavoured to usurp the executive power. The violent overthrow of a cabinet, acting with the majority of the Diet, is criminal and anarchic. The municipal authorities of Prague are deeply attached to the dynasty and to the constitutionally Democratic Monarchy. Bohemia can only prosper when Austria is independent. The authorities of the above city place confidence in the Emperor and in his imperial word. Finally, the people of Bohemia are warned against disturbing public tranquillity, and are urged to drive from amongst them all the busy agents of the 'destructives.'

The Diet received on the 11th a letter from the Minister Hornbostel (place from which it was written not published), announcing the resignation of his post, on the ground that he would not be responsible for all the steps which had been already taken, or which might be hereafter taken.

On the evening of the same day Jellachich's troops were posted on the Wiener Berg (Vienna Hill), in the immediate vicinity of the city.

Vienna itself was in a state of complete defence, all the bastions being well mounted, and all the gates well watched. Two of the suburbs only presented vulnerable points. It was agreed that, in case of imminent danger, the land-sturm should be convoked to the aid of the metropolis, by means of signals from the tower of Stephen's Church—those signal to be, by day, columns of smoke, and rockets by night.

It was calculated that within the city there were not less than 100,000 men well armed.

Meantime, a number of Slavonian members of the Austrian Diet took it upon themselves to call a congress at Brinn (for the 20th) of all their parliamentary colleagues who shared their opinion. The object of the congress was to devise the necessary measures for upholding the liberty of the Parliament, and the existence of the constituent Diet in the interest of the entire Monarchy.

The *Austrian Lloyd's Gazette* thus graphically describes the state and appearance of Vienna and its environs on the 12th:—"Perhaps never since the Middle Ages, when under the first Hapsburgers, under the sons of Rudolph and Albrecht I., the whole population often rose in arms to oppose the exorbitant demands of their seigneurs, have the streets and environs of old Vindobona assumed so warlike an aspect as in the last few days. An armed force of certainly not less than 80,000 men, capable of doing battle, is moving about in the town and *faubourgs*; and in a wide circle on every side of us, encamped with a menacing attitude, are large bodies of Imperial troops under the Hapsburg banner, prepared, if necessary, by dint of arms, to defend and ensure their Emperor's throne and rights in his loyal capital, once more, to the astonishment of the world, the focus of a revolutionary tempest."

"From the towers of the venerable old pile of St. Stephen's the eye can overlook all the legions that surround us—Ruthenians, Marsurens, Russniaks, Poles, Galicians, Czechs, Bohemians, Germans, and Old-Austrians. They stretch from the camp at Belvedere, on the one side, to the village of Simmering and to the Danube; on the other, to the Southern Railway, in a wider range, from Klein-Neusied to Hiemberg, Müdling, and Brühl, to the declivities of the Vienna wood, swarm the battalions of the Ban Jellachich—Ilyrians, with their red caps, the red cloaks (Serehsaner), Croats, numerous Gränzer, mingled with cavalry and artillery of the Imperial army."

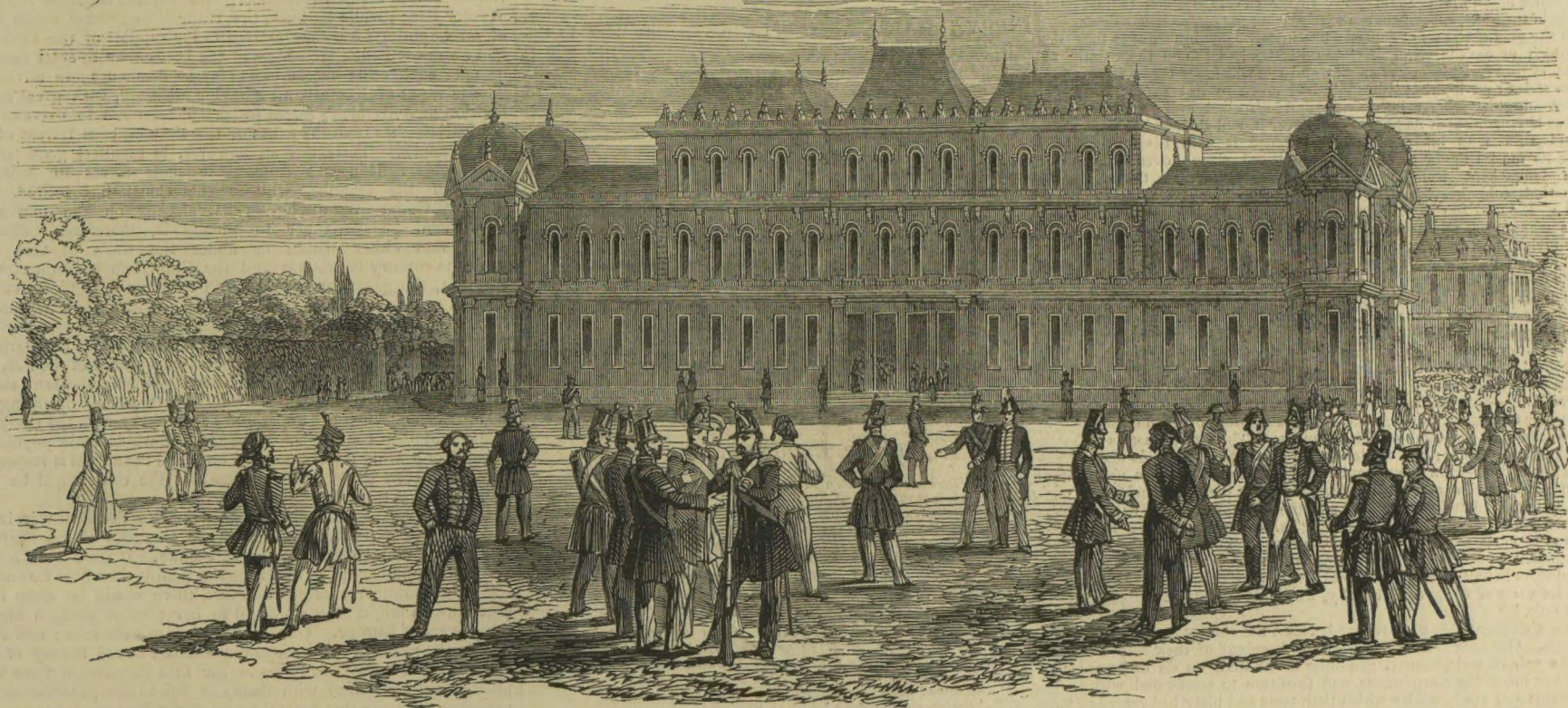
"At the other side of the Danube, at Süssenbrunn, there is a Wallachian regiment—we know not where from and for what purpose—detached bodies of pioneers and cavalry; and on the road to Hungary that battalion of Italian Grenadiers, which on the 5th of October was ordered to March from Vienna to Pesth, and whose Colonel, Ferrari, was compelled by his own officers to resign his command. In the background, however, in an easterly direction, on the right bank of the Danube, anxiously expected, the advanced posts of the Magyars are visible. It seems as if the whole Monarchy had appointed a military rendezvous under the walls of the capital, to watch with drawn swords and sharp eyes over the spectacle of this great movement of the people."

Notwithstanding the menacing attitude which it has been seen the military had taken up on the 11th and 12th around Vienna, the latest accounts mention that Jellachich and his Croats had retired from the Wiener Berg towards Styria, and Auersperg had abandoned his position on the Belvedere and the Schwartz-



CONFLICT AT THE UNIVERSITY, VIENNA.





TROOPS AT THE BELVEDERE.

enberg Garden. The former had reached Neustadt. The latter had gone to Enzersdorf. Thus a complete separation has been made between the Austrian force and the troops of Jellachich. This news is dated the 13th inst.

Up to 2 p.m. on the 12th there was every appearance of a contest. The advanced posts of the Croatian army had commenced a partial attack on the National Guards near the gate of the Landstrasse; a few shots were exchanged, and then the assailants withdrew. Meantime all the popular force had received the alarm, and soon appeared under arms. The next intelligence was that the troops of Jellachich had left the Wiener Berg and proceeded towards Neustadt. The Hungarian army was at Brück, awaiting the invitation of the Diet to advance to the city. In the afternoon of the 12th that body held a secret sitting, at which it was understood that the question of requesting the Hungarians to enter Vienna was discussed therein.

In opposition to the contemplated Sclavonic congress in Moravia, the Austrian Diet has resolved to convoke one in Vienna of the Hungarian races.

Dobblhoff had resigned on the plea of ill health, and also because, as he stated, the policy of the Ministry in the course of formation would be different from that of the Cabinet to which he belonged.

The Emperor was understood to be proceeding slowly to Olmütz.

In Dalmatia a rising of the people, occasioned by the levying of tithes, has taken place, and a slight encounter with the military has occurred, but the matter appears of little consequence.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The four accompanying Engravings show some of the localities of the leading incidents of the Insurrection.

The Illustration upon the front page depicts the frightful conflict at the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, between the loyal National Guards and a party of the insurgents; when the leader of the former was killed upon the very steps of the altar. The Church is very majestic; it is large, lofty, and profusely sculptured, and the spire rises to the extraordinary height of 465 feet.

In the next scene we have a view of the Bastions, with a distant view of the city. These ramparts are of brick and masonry, and are from 50 to 70 feet in height. Their broad summits are planted, and form, perhaps, the most beautiful promenades in the world. During the recent conflict, these fortifications were occupied by the artillery of the National Guards.

The University Square and the University Buildings, next represented, were the scene of many a hot struggle; the latter were used as a prison for the captured and disarmed sappers and miners.

The Belvedere (represented in the fourth Illustration) is the point to which the Government troops retired on the 7th, after the Emperor had left the city. The Upper Belvedere is a noble building, situated on a commanding eminence.

From the palace a vast and well laid-out garden leads to the Lower Belvedere—a palace but little inferior to its namesake. Both contain fine collections of paintings, &c.

The Belvedere and its palatial domain are very prominent in Mr. Burford's admirable Panorama of Vienna, now exhibiting in Leicester-square. In this cleverly executed work the localities of the recent insurrection may be distinctly traced, even to the palace of Schönbrunn. This minuteness of detail very considerably heightens the interest of the picture, and invests it with sure and immediate attraction.

#### PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

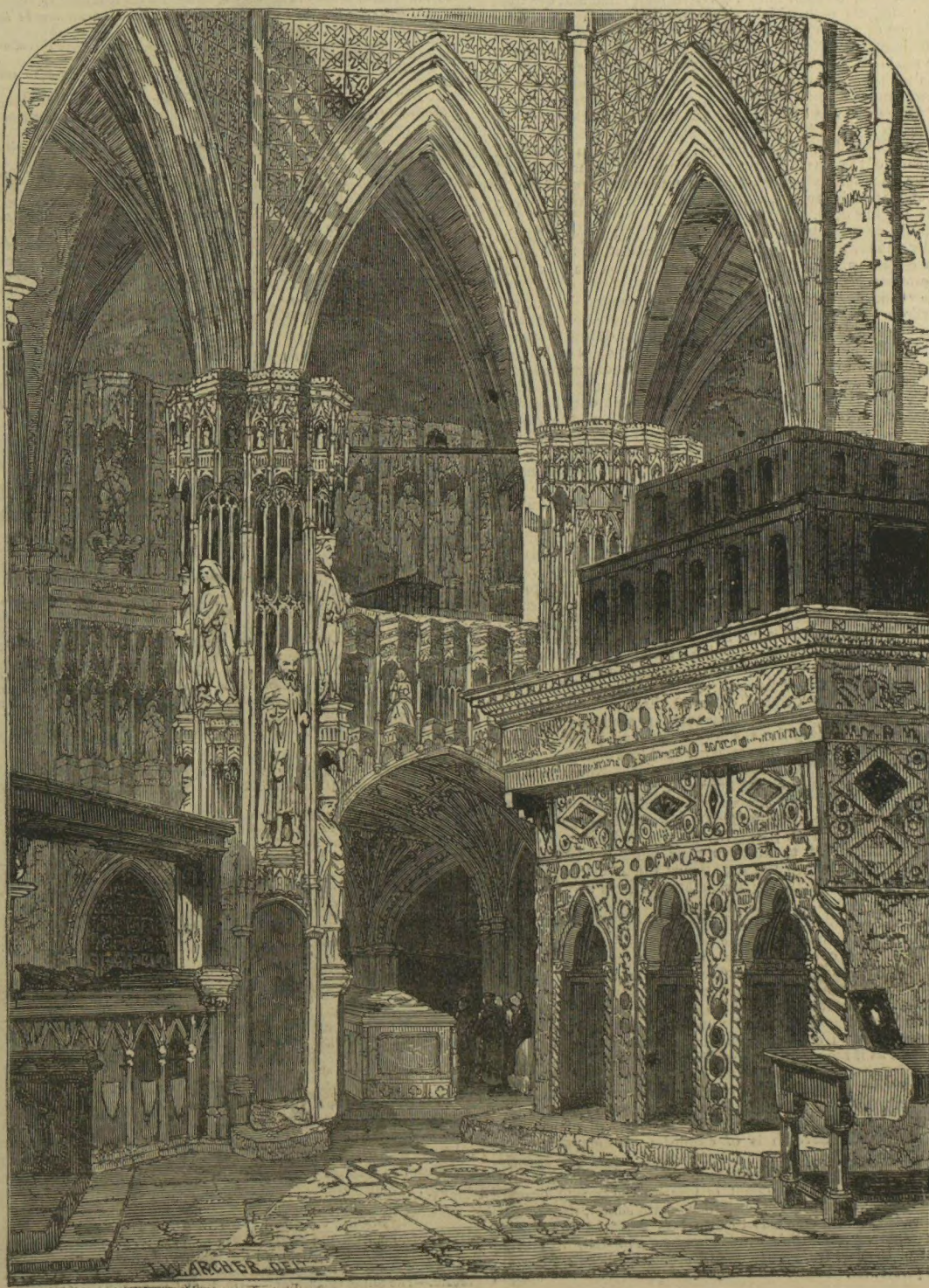
##### CHAPTER VII.—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WHAT a crowd of solemn associations gather around the mind of the intellectual visitor on first entering the ancient walls of Westminster Abbey: the very silence which reigns around the vast edifice is startling, and the sound of a falling footstep seems to awaken a thousand sleeping echoes that were mute and voiceless as the surrounding tombs. We feel that we are in the presence of the mighty dead; and, as we gaze around, the deeds which throw a grandeur and a gloom over the pages of English history pass in vivid succession before the eye of the mind. The very pavement seems strown with the ruins of crowns, sceptres, helmets, and swords, mitres and croziers, bent, crushed, dented, and broken; while, amid the dim gold and the rusted steel, the green laurels of the poet alone remain unchanged. What moving scenes have broken the lengthened shadows which those high-piled pillars throw over aisle and choir! the christenings, coronations, marriages, and funerals of departed Monarchs, who have returned to the dust from whence they came. Light and darkness, summer and winter, have brightened and deepened thousands of times over the shadowy crypts in which their ashes repose—everything grand and imposing is swept away excepting the mighty monuments, which scarcely seem the work of human hands; they rise like images of eternity, ever bending and keeping watch above their silent graves.

Here, in the Pix-office, we are surrounded by Saxon architecture. How massive, plain, solid, and majestic is this portion of the venerable pile! As it stands now, so it stood before the shores of England were startled by the sound of Norman trumpets—a monument worthy of the descendant of Alfred the Great! The beautiful mosaic pavement that lies before the altar in the choir was brought from Rome by the good old Abbot Ware about the close of the reign of the third Henry—a King to whose liberality we are indebted for a great portion of the erection of the Abbey: for the completion of the whole was the work of many eventful years; and before its towers rose, as they do now, pointing to the sky, many a crowned head sunk in succession into the dark quietude of the tomb. Suns rose and set, and the mighty work pro-

ceeded slowly. The noble and the lowly alike contributed towards its erection: the one with his gold, and the other with his mite of silver pennies—for it was an age of holy zeal, and simple faith, and lowly piety, in when our forefathers united together and built up those

mighty cathedrals to the honour and worship of God. Many of their foundations are hallowed by old and solemn memories; they were dug when Christianity was in its infancy—they were the cradles in which our ancestors lay humbly, and first learnt to lisp the language which



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL.



grew into the full utterance of our holy creed. Amid the tramp and thunder of a thousand battles, they have stood unshaken: they were too strong for the destroying hand of man; and Time, as if in reverence, has trod lightly as he stepped over them.

Amid such an assemblage of architectural grandeur as the Abbey presents, the mind is filled with a rich confusion of imagery, as if incapable of grappling with the whole. It seems like the sunlight that flames in through the deep-dyed windows; we stand amid a dazzle of blaze and brightness that appears to have neither beginning nor end—here flashing like gold, there stealing into the dim purple twilight, and gilding as it passes a shrine or a stony shroud; then settling down amid the vaulted shadows of the tombs, or just lighting faintly in its passage the uplifted hands of the recumbent image, that have been clasped for centuries in the attitude of silent prayer. We know not whether to start from the shrine of Edward the Confessor, or the Coronation Chair, to count our footsteps through the long chapters of history; for the forms of the actors themselves come crowding around us; gazing upon the one, then seating themselves in the other—a rapid succession of phantoms, each dazzling the eye for a moment by its splendour, then sinking down again into the cold stony image that is doomed to hold its hands in the mute, meek penance of unceasing prayer, as it has done through the grey old years of departed centuries. How beautiful is the figure which greases the tomb of Queen Eleanor! Gaze on the calm loveliness of that matchless countenance, and you will fancy that a sweet sleep has stolen over it—that it has but laid down to rest awhile, and while dreaming its beauty burst forth and dispelled every shade of sorrow, as if Time himself had kept watch over it, and sheltered it from dust and ruin with his wings, and guarded it with his scythe, allowing no mortal finger to touch the hallowed shrine over which he has long kept jealous watch. Death seems never to have entered that cold grey marble palace of beauty. Here lie the remains of Richard the Second and his Queen; and while we gaze upon his monument, and recall his "sad, eventful history," we think of the undying poetry in which Shakespeare has enshrined him, and feel as if we could sit for hours upon the pavement and tell "sad stories about the death of Kings." Bolingbroke ought to have been buried by his side; and for the sake of Shakespeare there would be no feeling outraged, nor no disrespect shown to the dead, if his remains were exhumed and placed side by side with the Monarch he dethroned. How rich and magnificent is Henry the Fifth's monument—every way worthy of the hero of Agincourt! Strange that even amid the solemnity of death the eye of an Englishman kindles, while he recalls the splendid achievements of this brave King—that neither the horrors of war, nor the blood shed at that victorious banquet, throw a sickening sensation over the heart while we gaze upon the tomb of the conqueror. The far past seems to deaden these sympathies; and we look upon the actors as we do upon the words on a time-worn monument, which tell how those who sleep below once lived and were famous in their day, that they died, and were buried: and we read and pass on with a feeling of pride, respect, or sorrow; and the next moment finds us gazing with similar thoughts and sympathies upon the grave of another. Above hangs the helmet which the warrior King wore in battle, showing by the deep dents which are imprinted upon it that it was borne into the very thickest of the strife, and had its share of blows dealt heavily, when men lived but to "conquer or to die."

There is a strange want of harmony between the ancient and modern monuments. Our ancestors understood the "keeping" of their subjects within the pale of style, beauty, and order better than we do or have done. They made their ornaments and furniture to correspond with the venerable and costly edifice which their taste and piety had reared; and in the fulfilment of their solemn ceremonies, allowed no meddling undertaker to disfigure the hallowed mansion with his grave mockery. A glance at the tombs of our old Kings is the proof—they have become a portion of Westminster Abbey, while the additions made during the last two centuries are, with a few exceptions, sadly misplaced. We look around, and feel as if, while in the midst of some impressive ceremony, a group of strange maskers had suddenly broken in, snapped the train of our thoughts, and, by their antics, diverted both mind and eye from the imposing subjects with which they were before so earnestly engrossed. Statues or monuments, that would look well in open squares or spacious halls, startle us by their very nakedness, when they step out between the shadowy and solemn crypts, where death itself is roofed over and vaulted in, at the foot of the mighty mound whose very majesty is overwhelming. It is as if the eye, while contemplating the grandeur of Parnassus, was disturbed by the white butterflies that are ever crossing each other at its base. Mere inscriptions on some Gothic tablet would be better than these abortions: a list of names would not offend, like many of these pale, inexpressive countenances that "fright" the aisle "from its propriety" in marble. The name alone in such a place would strike the right chord, while the . . . but we are standing amongst the mighty dead.

The beautiful screen erected by Blore is a splendid exception to the mass of modern innovations. Turn to the monument of Sir Francis Vere, in the eastern aisle of the transept, and there you see what true genius can produce.

We will now glance at the Poets' Corner, a spot haunted by sad and sweet associations. Here stands the massy and solemn-looking tomb of Chaucer, that "morning star" of poetry which first dawned through the long night of Egyptian darkness. He, the earliest child of English song, was the first bard interred within this great national mausoleum; and although the monument was not erected until a century and a half after his death, there is an antique look about it which would leave a stranger to conclude that the tomb was almost as old as the Abbey itself. Gentle Spenser, author of the immortal "Faery Queen," was the next heir to undying fame interred in this beautiful sanctuary; and Shakespeare and Jonson were no doubt mourners at that great funeral. Beaumont and Drayton were the next successors who sank into this silent city of the dead. "Rare Ben Jonson" soon followed; but he was buried in the northern aisle of the nave—it is supposed, very near to Killigrew's monument. Cowley, Dryden, Gay, Prior, and Addison, although the latter was buried in another part of the Abbey, may be numbered among the illustrious dead who sleep their long sleep within those ancient walls. Many other monuments stand here erected to the memory of our celebrated poets, whose remains lie far and wide apart—some in the beautiful churches of London, others in the quiet seclusion of the country. The author of the "Pleasures of Hope," whose mortal part we followed to the shallow grave which was opened near the front of Chaucer's tomb, was the last true poet consigned to his "narrow cell" in this great graveyard of genius. Grand and solemn were the tones which the mighty organ poured out amid that listening silence—sounds which seemed more allied to Heaven than earth; echoes that rolled on, then died away amid the shadowy crypts and pillared recesses, sounding as if the voices of the shrouded dead had found utterance, and were welcoming home another immortal spirit. Never was the funeral service more beautifully or feelingly read than on that occasion, by a brother poet. And that old Jerusalem Chamber in which we assembled, with its ancient tapestry, is itself a history. Here the great have, after death, lain in state; and the "props and pillars" of the nation have here assembled to make war or peace; and here also, stretched upon a pallet before the fire, Henry the Fourth died: the portrait of the ill-starred Richard the Second hangs in this very chamber where Bolingbroke expired.

If one portion of the splendid Abbey more than another calls up the scriptural image of "a temple not made with hands," it is Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The opening of those beautiful gates which lead therein seems to reveal such a glimpse of heaven as we sometimes see in our sweetest dreams. The very roof appears buoyed up by the air, as if a thing so light and beautiful needed no more support than its own graceful interlacings, censured held up by invisible hands; a fretwork of numerable wings, netted and open like those which the gaudy dragonfly displays, seem as if they were frozen while fluttering over an endless succession of flowers. On each side hang the banners of the Knights of the Bath, drooping without motion over the monuments of the dead, above the head of the once haughty Queen Elizabeth, who sleeps beside her sister Mary in the northern aisle. The brass screen which encloses the tomb of Henry the Seventh is of exquisite workmanship, and speaks much for the advance of art in this department. In this chapel, the stern Protector, Cromwell, was interred; but his body was afterwards dragged out of its grave by the consent of Charles the Second, drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, hanged upon the gallows until sunset, then taken down and beheaded, and afterwards thrown into a pit at the foot of Tyburn-tree; where, "after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," awaiting the same blast of the last trumpet that will arouse his headless victim and heartless persecutor.

**ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.**—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MONSIEUR, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson, in which all the localities of the late insurrection can be distinctly traced.—Open from half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till half-past Ten o'clock. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 2s; Children and Schools, Half-price. Caverns, 1s.

**WEIPPERT'S SOIRES D'ANSANTES, PRINCESS' CONCERT-ROOMS, MONDAY, OCT. 23, and every Monday.** A subscriber of Two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season; single tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself; M. C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square; and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE ON SANITARY MEASURES** connected with the Progress of CHOLERA and other EPIDEMICS, by Dr. Ryan, daily at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'clock. A LECTURE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF GUTTA PERCHA, by Dr. Bachoffner, Mornings and alternate Evenings. An entirely new PHANTASMAGORIA, by CHILDE, is exhibited every Evening at Eight o'clock, with appropriate music, directed by Dr. Wallis. The Dissolving Views, with historical descriptions, having been re-arranged, with additions, are shown at Half-past Four daily; and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Chromatope, with low relief, and the MICROSCOPE, at One o'clock Daily. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

**MINERVA HALL, 7, HAYMARKET, next door to the Theatre.**—NOW OPEN, every Morning and Evening, with a splendid series of TABLEAU VIVANS, of a superior and novel character.—The Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing the complete success of this elegant Entertainment. The New Tableaux, a Grecian Festival, the Horrors of War, Iro and the Infant Bacchus, every Morning at Three; Evening at Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 23.—Saturn souths at 9h. 15m. P.M.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Uranus souths at 11h. 0m. P.M.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. The Sun rises at 6h. 43m., and sets at 4h. 44m.  
THURSDAY, 26.—Day breaks at 4h. 49m., and twilight ends at 6h. 36m.  
FRIDAY, 27.—New Moon at 2h. 46m. A.M.  
SATURDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 28.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 10 30 A. 11 55 M. 11 55 A. 12 10	M. 11 40 A. 12 55 M. 12 55 A. 1 10	M. 12 50 A. 1 15 M. 1 15 A. 1 30	M. 1 15 A. 1 30 M. 1 30 A. 1 45	M. 1 30 A. 1 45 M. 1 45 A. 2 00	M. 1 45 A. 2 00 M. 2 00 A. 2 15	M. 2 00 A. 2 15 M. 2 15 A. 2 30

\* There will be one high tide only on Monday, occurring at 11h. 40m. A.M.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "T.," Belfast.—Hemingway's Panorama of North Wales, price 5s.  
"C. M.," Clonmel, is thanked.  
"Frances E.," Streatham, is thanked.  
"T. T.," No. 1 of the impressions is a Henry III. penny, struck at Norwich. The obverse reads "Henricus Rex III." and the reverse, "Hugo ou Norwic:" common; worth about 1s. 6d. No. 2, Charles I., Royal Irish farthing token; obverse, "Caro. D. G. Mag. Bri." and in continuation on reverse, "Fra. et Lib. Rex." very common; worth about 4d. to 6d. The best works on English silver coins are "Hawkins," 18s.; "Snelling's Works Complete," £3 13s. 6d.; Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," last edition, £4 4s.  
"A Subscriber," who is anxious for further information respecting the Auckland Islands, should consult Mr. Enderby's pamphlet, entitled "Proposal for re-establishing the British Southern Whale Fishery." Third edition. Published by E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.  
"Eveline," We cannot undertake the recommendation.  
"Rev. W. T.," Beaton, should consult the life of William IV.  
"R. B. E.," St. Helen's, has not stated any grounds for the withdrawal of the protection.  
"An Old Subscriber."—The widow will be liable, as far as her means allow.  
"N. P. S.,"—We shall be glad to see the Sketch, and particulars.  
"W. S.,"—We cannot inform you.  
"F. S. C.," Farnham.—Country Dance is a corruption of the French Contre Danse.  
"Rigdon, Funnidos."—We have not room.  
"An Old Subscriber."—From our publishing office, on Saturday.  
"W. H. L." cannot proceed in the matter without the aid of a solicitor.  
"Hooley Walker."—The picture has been engraved, and the print may be had at a printer's.  
"H. B. H.," Richmond Hill.—See the "Government Colonisation Circular," to be had at 90, Fleet-street.  
"A Subscriber."—We ourselves have used the ointment in question with success.  
"E. W. M.," Manchester.—The recommendation for a gentleman to become a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries must be signed by two Fellows. The entrance fee is £8 8s.; annual contribution, £4 4s.; composition, £42.  
"A London Undergraduate."—Three years will suffice at the Middle Temple for any students, to render them eligible to be called to the Bar.  
"Caudebac."—To effect a change of name, a sign manual must be obtained from the Queen. This proceeding is conducted generally by a member of the Herald's College, and is attended with an expense of about £52. An additional charge of £40 is incurred if the name be adopted under the terms of a will. About £80 more are required for the arms. The supporters would not be granted.  
"A Subscriber."—The only channel through which a commission in the army can be obtained is the official one, at the Horse Guards. The length of time that may elapse between the application and its accordance is very uncertain. Generally three or four years. Our Correspondent's age would, we fear, be an insuperable obstacle to his wishes.  
"Charley" is thanked; though the subjects suggested were previously in the engraver's hands.  
"B. Jackson" is recommended to stay at home.  
"F. B. J.," Hackney.—The tale will be concluded next week.  
"D. A. A.," Medemblik, North Holland.—The missing Numbers may be had, at 1s. each.  
"T. M.," Stamfordham, will, perhaps, forward the announcement when it has appeared.  
"E. M.," Trevor-square.—The celebrated Parisian Gavarni.  
"Lucia."—We cannot enlighten you upon Freemasonry.  
"A Subscriber."—Next week we shall present to our readers Two Engravings from the Drawing of the Sea Serpent.  
"Marie."—We regret that we have not room.  
"A Subscriber."—We cannot decipher the motto.  
"Claude."—We do not know the constitution of the Irish Legion in the French Service. Commissions are not purchasable in France.  
"A Beginner."—Address "To the Hon. James —," and "The Right Hon. Lord —."  
"An Old Subscriber."—A Commission in the East India Company's Service cannot be purchased.  
"H. N. L."—The patronage of the East Indian Army rests, entirely, in the Directors. The pay of an Ensign on Service is, we believe, sufficient for the usual expenses.  
"Anglo-Sectus."—The only possessor of the Baronetcy of Kerr, of Greenhead, of whom we have any particulars, is Sir Andrew Kerr. He appears to have obtained the title in 1637, to have married Lady Catherine Carnegie, and to have died without issue in 1665, when the Baronetcy seems to have become extinct.  
"A Correspondent" is thanked; but we cannot find room to engrave, supplementarily, the spot on the sun.  
"J. D.," Plaistow.—Not forgotten.  
"X. F. Z."—Brompton.  
"A. M.," Hackney.—Apply to a navy agent.  
"Tyro."—We cannot advise you as to the choice of law books.  
"H. B. D."—The price of Gutch's "Literary and Scientific Pocket-Book" is 3s. 6d. We have not space for further reply.  
"Fergus M. T."—We have not heard of the association.  
"J. T. W."—The salary ranges from 40 to 80 shillings weekly.  
"S. C. L."—We have not room for the lines.  
"An Artist-Correspondent," at Clonmel, is thanked, but we cannot avail ourselves of the Sketches.  
"T. D.," Islington, should consult the histories of the countries. We cannot undertake such matters.  
"E. B. H.," Co. Westmeath, is thanked for his letter.  
"Inquirer," Southport.—Swain's "Metrical Essays on History," perhaps.  
"A Correspondent."—The slight Sketch of the "Croyland Fete" did not arrive in time.  
"An Inquirer," Hull; "Commodore"; "L. A."—We cannot reply.  
"A Constant Reader."—Apply to Mr. Weale, Architectural Library, High Holborn.  
"P. C."—There is no joint liability for the debt of one partner, unless contracted in the course of the partnership concern.  
"Guy Fawkes."—The letting off of fireworks in a street is a nuisance punishable by 20s. fine.  
"J. C.," Banbury, will not be exempt.

**THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.**—By the courtesy of Captain M'Quibse, of her Majesty's ship *Dardalus*, we shall be enabled to present to our readers, next week, TWO ENGRAVINGS of the SEA SERPENT seen from the *Dardalus*, on her passage from the East Indies. These Illustrations will be copied from the Drawing mentioned in Captain M'Quibse's communication to the Lords of the Admiralty.

#### BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Dr. Yeoman on Consumption.—Box-Bookkeeper's Guide.—Popular Natural History. Vol. 2.—Warren on the Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors.—Slavery at Washington.—National Education. By the Rev. W. Fletcher. Music.—The Suttie Quadrilles.—Oh, Lady! leave thy silken thread.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

An article upon the affairs of Austria appears in our first page. Since it was written, intelligence has been received of a most important character, tending to confirm the supposition therein expressed, that the Emperor and his advisers had finally resolved to throw the fate of the Dynasty and the Empire upon the support of the Slavonian party. The war which now reigns in the hereditary dominions of the "Cesars" is a war of races—Germans and Hungarians upon the one side, Slavonians upon the other.

Vienna is for the present safe. Count Auersperg and Jellachich have retired—the former from his commanding position on the Belvedere and the Schwartzberg Garden, and the latter from the Wiener Berg; while Kossuth, the Hungarian general, at the head of an imposing force, has arrived to the support of the Viennese, and awaits at Brück the orders of the Diet either to enter the city, or take such other measures as may be deemed more advisable. The advance of Kossuth, after having defeated, with great loss, a division of Jellachich's forces which had been left to overawe the Hungarians, has been the cause of the simultaneous retreat of the two generals. Their retreat, however, is manifest good policy; their object being to concentrate their forces in Moravia, north of the Danube, whither the Court has retired, and whither Count Windischgrätz is already on the march to join them. The danger to Vienna is, therefore, postponed only; and either within or under the walls of that city, or in the country between it and the Emperor's headquarters in Moravia, the great battle which will decide the destinies of this ancient empire will in all probability be fought. The Croatian and other Slavonian forces at the disposal of the Emperor greatly preponderate in numbers over those of the Germans and Hungarians; but the greatness of the danger, the savage nature of the war, and the certainty that no mercy will be shown by the Slavonians, should they be the victors, may possibly be the means of inspiring the populations of Austria Proper and of Hungary with the energy of a life and death struggle. Already, the whole male population capable of bearing arms are called out; and the appeal is responded to with an earnestness which proves that the contest will be both violent and protracted.

The most deplorable circumstance in this dreadful war is the utter want of statesmanship, both in the Councils of the Emperor and among the democratic party at Vienna. If there were a man of wisdom and energy in the Imperial family, in whose favour the unfortunate Emperor might abdicate, there would be some hope that Austria might be maintained in her present position among the powers of Europe. Unhappily, this is not the case; and Austria, in the midst of convulsions unparalleled in the history of any civilised state (those of France in her first Revolution were simplicity itself compared with them), is left to the guidance of the nameless camarilla that have the care of the Emperor's person, and supply, as well as they can, the mind which is wanting in him. What the democrats of Vienna will do under the circumstances remains to be seen. Perhaps they may have men amongst them capable of rendering service to the country, and whose names may inspire confidence both among the Germans and Hungarians; but, if so, Europe has yet to learn who they are, and is far more inclined to doubt than to believe in them.

THE Ministerial modification in France, to which we made reference in our last publication as having been in contemplation, has since been announced. General Cavaignac, yielding to the avowed sentiments and predilections of the majority in the Assembly, and against his own convictions, has consented to the introduction into his Cabinet of three new Ministers, who are identified with moderate opinions. Two of them, Messrs. Dufaure and Vivien, held office in the administration of M. Thiers; and the third, M. Freslon, is known to be of similar political principles. These three gentlemen, like the majority of the Assembly, have accepted the Republic as a fact, which they did not seek or wish; but which, being a fact, they are desirous to respect. Their appointment has given much satisfaction to the friends of order and to the parliamentary majority, and as much dissatisfaction to that smaller party in the Assembly, and to that large party in the streets and faubourgs of the metropolis, whose constant bugbear is a Monarchical reaction, and who live in perpetual dread of the overthrow of the Republic. The new Ministers have explained the policy they wish to pursue—a policy of conciliation, and the establishment of a durable, and therefore Conservative, Republic. This is clearly the only safe course for France to pursue, if order is ever to be re-established; and if constant struggles, dissensions, and civil wars about forms of government, or the interests of particular dynasties, are not to distract that country for many years to come. There is some danger that the dissatisfaction of this party, under the excitement caused by the Democratic victories of the Viennese, may find vent in a renewed attempt at insurrection; but so many precautions have been taken, and the middle classes are so resolutely determined to maintain order at all hazards, that such an attempt, if made, would very speedily be suppressed, and the ultra-Democrats would take nothing by it but renewed humiliation and loss of character. A vote of confidence in the new Ministry has been passed by a majority of 570 members out of 725; and it has been arranged, with the consent of all parties, that the Constitution shall be voted with the least possible delay; so that a President may be elected, and the present anomalous Government be replaced by one of more permanent authority. It is fully expected that the Constitution will be voted by the 24th instant; and that the Presidential Election may take place towards the middle of November. The chances of General Cavaignac to the dignity are considered to have been greatly strengthened by the accession to his Administration of those men of talent and experience who had held office under Louis Philippe, and who had hitherto kept aloof from serving the Republic. There can be no doubt of their sincerity in their new allegiance; and if M. Lamartine could have been included in the arrangements, there would have been an additional security for order and tranquillity. It may not be too late to include him at some future period.

THE Cholera has at length reached Great Britain; but hitherto the visitation has been by no means so severe as was anticipated. There is, happily, not that panic terror which has existed in other countries, and which, more than the disease itself, has been the means of destroying human life; and all the experience we have yet had of it tends to lessen rather than to increase alarm. Medical authorities differ upon the question of its contagion or non-contagiousness; and, without presuming to offer an opinion upon a point so important and so delicate, we may be permitted to state that as yet the progress and course of the disease rather favour the supposition of its non-contagiousness than the reverse. The Government, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, has abolished the six days' quarantine upon vessels arriving from foreign ports and suspected of Cholera—a proceeding which has not been without its effect in allaying public anxiety.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## IRELAND.

**THE STATE TRIALS.**—The whole of Wednesday was occupied in the examination of witnesses for the Crown; and as there was still much other evidence on the same side to be adduced, Mr. Meagher's trial appeared likely to be of somewhat tedious duration.

**THE DUBLIN COMMISSION.**—The Commission of Oyer and Terminer opens on this day (Saturday). Mr. Justice Torrens, of the Common Pleas, and Judge Crampton, of the Queen's Bench, are the presiding judges. The city calendar contains the following names, from which it will be observed that Mr. Gavan Duffy is to be tried for felony, and not high treason:—"Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, felony, by publishing the *Nation*; Richard Dalton Williams, 27, felony, by publishing the *Irish Tribune*; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, 24, felony, by publishing the *Irish Tribune*."

**CONCILIATION HALL.**—It is understood that the Committee of the National Repeal Association will submit to auction, about the middle of November, their valuable library of books on Ireland and Irish affairs, including many rare works, viz.: *Liber Munerum Hibernie*; *Ierum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, by O'Connor; *The Claims and Book of Posting of the Forfeited Estates*; and others, too numerous for a preliminary notice. The sale will take place in the Library of Conciliation Hall, Burgh-quay. The debts of Conciliation Hall are about £1000, but the building may probably realise £700, and it has been already examined in order to see if it would answer as a Roman Catholic chapel for the sailors and residents of the quays and their vicinity.

## LORD MORPETH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The Earl of Carlisle (late Lord Morpeth) has addressed the following letter to the Electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire:—

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE."

"GENTLEMEN,—I do not propose to intrude upon you the sorrows of a private home, but I cannot forget that they involve the termination of the political connexion which it has long been an honour and happiness for me to hold.

"For the space of eighteen years, with one interval, and upon no less than ten occasions, has it been my high fortune to be elected by you as your representative, in conjunction, at the earlier periods, with the electors of the whole county of York, whom, on account of many common interests and many common favours, I could almost wish to be allowed to associate with you in the terms of my present respectful and grateful farewell.

"It was to be expected that, during so extended a time of service, comprising the agitation of questions which stirred the depths of almost every political, social, and religious feeling, I must occasionally have found myself, in my views, to disappoint the wishes, and in my public conduct, to act at variance with the convictions of successive classes of my constituents. Neither can I fail to be apprehensive that my tenure of busy offices under the Crown during the larger portion of my representative service must necessarily have often unduly curtailed the attention which I should have wished to devote to their important local concerns. I never yet, however, found them inclined to put an uncandid construction upon my motives or my proceedings, and I sincerely trust that I may bear with me during the remaining portion of my life the assurance of their indulgent estimate of the past.

"It will always be a source of unmixed pleasure to me, if any future opportunities should present themselves for showing that my gratitude is not a superficial or transient feeling.

"Having just returned from paying the last sad offices to the dead, I wish to devote to you, gentlemen, the last signature of a name, which I unaffectedly feel has derived its chief illustration from its connexion with you.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your ever grateful servant,

"MORPETH."

**FAIL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.**—Yesterday (Friday) morning an accident occurred, about one o'clock, to the luggage and fish train that leaves Margate shortly before midnight, which has caused some loss of property. The bridge which crosses the Stour about three miles from Canterbury, upon the approach of the engine, gave way, most part of it falling as the engine and trucks were about to pass; the whole train, engine, tender, and trucks, fell into the stream and the vale beneath, destroying that portion of the line, and scattering abroad the various articles consigned for conveyance to the metropolis. Fortunately no one is injured. The cause of the fall of the bridge is supposed to be the recent excessive floods.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## ITALIAN STATES.

**LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.**—Accounts from Milan, dated the 14th, mention that a body of about 400 of the Hungarians in garrison in that city having, on learning the state of things in their own country, demanded permission of Kadezky to return there, had, upon receiving the Marshal's reply (which was considered a refusal), abandoned their quarters, and proceeded in the direction of the Lakes, accompanied and encouraged by the population, with whom they fraternised, declaring that the cause of Hungary and that of Italy were the same. They intended to march to Switzerland. The garrison of Milan consisted of 25,000 men, of whom 11,000 were Hungarians. The Croatian troops had been obliged to quit that city, in order to avoid a collision between them and the Hungarians.

Letters from Venice of the 10th inst. announce that the blockade of that harbour had been raised.

According to intelligence received from Trieste *via* Venice, dated the 7th, a revolution had broken out at the former city, and a Republic had been proclaimed.

**TUSCANY.**—Accounts from Florence, dated the 13th, announce the resignation of the Capponi Ministry, which has been accepted by the Grand Duke. This news was immediately posted up at Leghorn by Governor Montanelli, and caused immense agitation. At 10 A.M. of the 13th a demonstration was preparing there in favour of a Montanelli-Guerrazzi Ministry, and the convocation of an Italian Constituent Assembly.

## AUSTRIA.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the 14th, mentions that the Emperor, in reply to the deputation from the Diet (which held a conference with his Imperial Majesty at Solwitz), gave a positive assurance that his two Generals (Jellachich and Auersperg) would not attack Vienna. His Majesty, however, refused to record this promise in writing.

Fresh detachments were arriving from the army of Windischgrätz every six hours.

## FRANCE.

On Thursday M. Marrast was again re-elected by a large majority to the Presidency of the National Assembly.

The Committee on the "State of Siege" having reported in favour of its removal, the Assembly voted the abrogation of the decree of the 24th June last, declaring Paris in a state of siege.

It is generally considered in Paris that, under all circumstances, the election of President of the Republic cannot take place until the 25th of November.

M. Jerome Napoleon has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, attended by the Countess Lopez, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen at 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, and were received by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Misses Murray and Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Queen and Prince Albert take their usual early walk every morning (weather permitting); and the junior members of the Royal Family walking and pony exercise.

On Monday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Parma and the Duke of Wellington; and attended by Lord Elphinstone, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. The Royal dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, their Serene Royal Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Eliza, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Countess Lopez (in attendance on the Hereditary Princess of Parma), Baroness de Speth, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, General Wemyss, and Sir G. Cope.

On Tuesday forenoon their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and left Windsor for London, visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, before their departure. Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess was attended by the Countess Lopez (Lady in Waiting). The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Norfolk also left the Castle.

On Wednesday, Lord J. Russell arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The Earl of Listowel has succeeded Lord Elphinstone as the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Capt. the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., has succeeded Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hood as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at their residence, in Chesham-place, on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the noble Lord and his Lady left town for their residence in Richmond Park.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel are surrounded by a select circle at Drayton Manor. Commander William Peel has joined the family circle from town, after a lengthened absence in command on a foreign station.

**GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.**—On Saturday last, a special general court of governors was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of a physician to the hospital, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Freund. Sidney Williams, Esq., took the chair. It will be recollected that in consequence of disputes which had arisen between the house committee and Dr. Freund, the late directing physician of the hospital, two or three special general courts of governors were called to consider the matter, and after a good deal of very stormy discussion, the matter was at length brought to a conclusion by the resignation of Dr. Freund.—The Chairman said they had now to proceed to the election of a physician and surgeon to the hospital.—A ballot then took place, and at two o'clock the secretary announced that Dr. Swaine and Dr. Stranbe had been unanimously elected; the former as physician, and the latter as surgeon to the hospital.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.**—MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday a numerous attendance of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City took place—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, several of the members of the Court of Aldermen being present—to return two medical men from the list of candidates to the Court of Common Council, in order that one of the two so returned might be elected medical officer until January of the latter body. The Court having proceeded to the selection or nomination of two of the numerous candidates, and the chairman at the conclusion announced that Mr. John Simon and Mr. George Borlase Childs were returned to the Court of Common Council as fit to fill the office of medical officers of the City until the City Sanitary Bill came into operation. The Commissioners then adjourned.

**NEW INSTITUTE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.**—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Domestic Mission Institution in Chapel-street, Miltoa-street, Cripplegate, for the purpose of opening the institution on behalf of the industrious classes of the neighbourhood. The objects contemplate comprising the admission of members of mechanics' and the industrious classes to the advantages of a reading-room, well stored with popular periodicals, newspapers, &c., together with the use of a library already comprising more than 800 volumes in history, biography, travels, natural history, &c. Lectures on popular subjects are also delivered at stated periods by popular lecturers, &c.; elementary classes are also formed: for the whole of which advantages only twopence per week is charged to each member.

**MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly general court of the above charity—established to afford relief to the widows and orphans of medical men in London and its vicinity—was held at the Gray's-inn Coffee-house, Holborn: Martin Ware, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. From the statement for the last six months, it appeared that the receipts amounted to £470, whilst near £700 had been distributed among 45 applicants—namely, 33 widows and 12 orphans. There was an increase in the number of sufferers relieved during the past half-year, proportionately to the advance in the income. The capital is upwards of £45,000. The report was adopted, and, after the election of officers and the other routine business had been disposed of, the court adjourned.

**ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—THE CHOLERA.—A meeting of governors of the above institution was held on Wednesday at the dispensary, Aldersgate-street, the object being to receive a report from the medical officers relative to the steps necessary to be taken for the relief of cholera patients, and to prevent the spreading of the disease. The chair was taken by W. Atkinson, Esq., and the secretary proceeded to read the report. This document, which was rather lengthy, began by stating that the committee had called the medical officers into council, "for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken by the dispensary for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor under the visitation of the cholera." The medical officers recommended that relief should be dispensed at all hours and without recommendation to all persons labouring under symptoms of diarrhoea, and that sufficient quantities of the necessary remedies should be always kept in readiness. The medical officers believe that the existing dispensaries may be made the most useful agents for the prevention of cholera, and recommend that the institution should be at once placed at the disposal of the general board of health and the City commissioners of sewers. In the meanwhile they recommend that the sick be in all cases removed from the rooms occupied by the rest of the family, and that measures should therefore be taken to secure the use of one room in any house where cholera may be present exclusively for cholera patients. None of the family to enter the room, except such as are necessary for attendance. Nurses to be procured for those who have no relations about them. This object might be effected by communications with the various boards of guardians. The medical officers recommend the supply of fresh clothing and the washing of soiled clothes, and strongly object to the washing of the soiled clothes of cholera patients along with those of the unaffected, and, therefore, recommend the opening of washing-rooms with a plentiful supply of hot and cold water in various districts of the City. They recommend visitations and an active carrying out of the "Nuisance Act;" and, finally, they urge the necessity of a plentiful supply of warm clothing and flannels, and of wine and brandy for medicinal purposes. The report, which was moved by the Rev. Mr. Rogers and seconded by Mr. Saul, was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and, thanks having been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

**FREE BATHS AND WASHING-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.**—The committee of the above excellent charity, situate in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, on Wednesday made their third annual report, which states that the establishment is highly valued by the poor, as proved by the ardour and anxiety with which its gratuitous benefits are sought, it having been found that amongst the numbers who continually flock to the establishment many have purposely journeyed the distance of five, six, and seven miles. During the past year the bathers were 33,655, and 34,843 poor women had washed and dried the clothes of themselves and families, and 12,610 had ironed. The institution has also gratuitously furnished many hundreds of the poor in the crowded and wretched localities in the neighbourhood of East Smithfield with whitewashes, chlorides, &c., for the purpose of cleansing and purifying their abodes, together with the loan of pails and brushes, which to a great extent had prevented the spread of fever prevailing at different periods. The receipts of the year, £367 5s. 11d., have been considerably exceeded by the expenditure. It is to be hoped that an institution doing so much good, and in all probability preventing much danger to the community, will not be allowed to sink for want of support.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, &amp;c., DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

The number of births registered during the above week was 1303; of which 706 were males, and 597 females; being 30 more than those registered during the preceding week.

The deaths were less than the births by 312, being 991 in number; of which 470 were males, and 521 females. They were also less than the average weekly deaths for the last five autumns by 163, and less than the deaths of the week immediately preceding by 14.

The diseases, deaths from which exceeded the average, were principally small-pox, 47 (average 19); scarlatina, 188 (average 47); diarrhoea, 37 (average 21); cholera, 30 (average 1); typhus, 80 (average 50). Under other heads, the deaths were greatly below the average:—Measles, 10 (average 44); whooping-cough, 24 (average 34); diphthery 13 (average 25); consumption, 96 (average 134); hydrocephalus, 16 (average 32); cephalitis, 5 (average 12); paralysis, 12 (average 20); convulsions, 26 (average 49); disease of the heart, 30 (average 35); bronchitis, 25 (average 61); pneumonia, 51 (average 144), &c.

**HIGH TIDE.**—On Tuesday the river presented a most remarkable appearance, the tide having risen to such an unusual height as to cause very serious damage to property in the warehouses on either side of the Thames. At Lambeth, the houses near the Bishop's Palace were completely inundated, and in many instances the inmates were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. In Fore-street, which runs from the end of Bishop's-walk to Princes-street, Vauxhall, a number of poor families were driven from their habitations until the tide receded, and the water had been pumped out. The licensed victuallers at Bankside, and other parts, were very great sufferers, their cellars being completely filled with water. At Vauxhall, Battersea, Wandsworth, Chelsea, and Millbank, waterside premises were similarly flooded. The London Docks, in some parts, appear to have been visited, but immediate steps were taken to check the unexpected flood. Towards evening, when the tide was at its highest point, the steam-boats could scarcely pass under the bridges. No accidents of any consequence have taken place.

**DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE OF THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.**—For some days past it has been currently reported that the drainage of the new Houses of Parliament was imperfect, and unless speedily remedied might involve very serious considerations. It would appear that some gentlemen from the Metropolitan Sewers' Office went to the new Houses of Parliament for the purpose of examining the drainage, and to ascertain how far it was suitable for the purposes intended, as improvements might be required in the general arrangement of that district of the sewers commission. They found that a main line of sewer passed through the whole length of the building, communicating with and discharging into the river Thames at Westminster-bridge. On entering this sewer, the effluvia and stench were so great that the lamps carried by some of the party went out, and this circumstance proved that a large accumulation of fetid and inflammable gas was engendered within. Other lamps were then procured, and, after considerable difficulty, an advance was made, which was continued until about the centre of the site of the building was reached, when an opening was discovered in the crown of the sewers large enough to allow the passage of a man, and the sewer being above the level of the floors of the vaults, no difficulty was experienced in stepping out into the underground apartments of the houses of Parliament, which was accomplished by the whole of the party. The deposit in some places was so great that it reached nearly up to a man's knees, and could be waded through with difficulty, and appeared in its whole length to be but one continuous cesspool, emitting into the building above length to be but one continuous cesspool, emitting into the building above such noxious exhalations. Such being the case, it appears somewhat singular that so much consideration should have been given to the subject of ventilation, when there is to be found under the houses offensive drainage, which must, as a natural consequence, emit into the house of Parliament, court-yards, and avenues, effluvia, that no ventilation, however perfect, can entirely destroy. The drains, also, laid into this main sewer, were found to be defective and opposed to all acknowledged principles of drainage. Having made a careful note of the arrangements and state of the drainage, the party returned to the spot from which they first entered.—*Daily News* of Wednesday last.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**—On Tuesday the Commissioners for carrying out the contemplated improvements within the City of London, gave notice that on the 25th inst. they would commence the removal of the houses on the east side of Cannon-street, next Dowgate-hill and Walbrook, for the formation of a new street from King William-street, London-bridge, to Queen-street, Southwark-bridge. The thoroughfare of Little Bell-alley, Gracechurch-street, is to be widened by pulling down the houses on the north side.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, CLEERENWELL.**—Lewis Foster and John Wilson were on Friday, October the 13th, placed at the bar, before Mr. Sergeant Adams, charged with forcible entrance and destruction of property, at 8, Milford-lane, premises connected with the Illustrated London News establishment. Both prisoners were found "Guilty." It was proved that Foster and Wilson committed a gross outrage on Sunday, the 31st of July last, by nearly destroying the building; and this was all done while the police were quietly looking on. They allowed this destruction of property, because Foster falsely said he had a tenancy, and had a right to destroy premises he occupied. If such were to be allowed with impunity, a crowd of Chartists and Confederates might get possession of, and destroy London, by asserting they were the tenants; on Sunday the heart of London being nearly all closed and unoccupied by the persons

who carry on their business in the week-days. Mr. Sergeant Adams severely condemned the conduct of the police on this occasion, and said that they were very fortunate in not being indicted. Foster was ordered to Bridewell, to be brought up for sentence on Friday week: in the meantime the learned Sergeant would inquire what fine he was capable of paying to the Queen. Wilson to attend the same day to receive sentence.

**FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.**—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in St. George's-street, East Smithfield, which is returned by the fire brigade authorities as having been wilfully occasioned. The fire was discovered shortly before two o'clock, burning in the first floor back of the premises, tenanted by a foreigner named Lewis Anthourietti, and used as a beer-shop and emigrants' lodging-house, 167, St. George's-street, East Smithfield. The firemen soon succeeded in getting the flames in the first floor down; but before that was completely accomplished, they found two other rooms in different parts of the building on fire, which, on subsequent inspection, left no doubt that the fires were wilfully caused. Mr. Anthourietti, the occupier of the house, had gone to Germany, and left the house in the care of two females, who were of opinion that some one must have entered the premises to commit a robbery and have fired them. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the same street, a fire broke out in one of the largest buildings (No. 76), in the neighbourhood of the London Docks. The premises, which were ten storeys high, including the basement, were occupied for a threefold purpose, the basement floor being used as warehouses by Mr. Goodbehre, emigrant and troop fire-hearth maker; the ground-floor was occupied as a church belonging to the Seamen's Evangelical Society; and the eight upper floors were let out as cheap lodging-houses to poor families, there being, at the time the alarm was sounded, between 60 and 70 women and children in the building. They all escaped. The body of flame was so great, that the firemen were unable to touch the top of the premises; and whilst engaged on the floors beneath, the roof fell in with a fearful crash, which caused the men to make a retreat, but, ultimately, they got the flames entirely extinguished by three o'clock; the upper portion of the premises, however, was burned out, and the lower floors extensively damaged by water. This fire was caused by a spark flying from a stove amongst some light articles.—In Hatton-garden, on Sunday evening, shortly before five o'clock, a fire of a serious character, involving a considerable loss of property, and throwing about 40 or 50 men out of employment, occurred on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Cetta, picture-frame, barometer, and looking-glass manufacturer, No. 40, Hatton-garden. Whilst sitting at his tea, he (Mr. Cetta) perceived a body of flame shooting through one of the windows in the factory immediately at the rear of the dwelling-house, and separated from it only by a very narrow passage. On the arrival of the engines the whole of the factory was in a general blaze. After two hours' hard working, the firemen succeeded in getting the mastery over the conflagration; but not, however, till the factory was completely gutted; the only portions remaining were the mere outer walls. The loss is considerable, as the factory was stored with an immense number of picture-frames and valuable looking-glasses, besides a costly stock of veneers and barometers, the whole of which have been reduced to ashes. The origin of the fire is at present enveloped in mystery.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire commenced in the upper floor of a range of shops in the joint occupation of Mr. Boone, cabinet-maker; Mr. Cummins, a carver; Mr. Pope, a cabinet-maker; Mr. Waterman, a builder; Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, the extensive ironfounders and engineers; and Messrs. Hutchinson and Brown, coach painters and builders, No. 3, Winsley-street. The flames, when first discovered, were raging furiously in Mr. Boone's workshops, and but a few minutes elapsed before the place was wrapped in fire, whence the work of destruction extended to the premises occupied by Mr. Cummins and Mr. Pope. The firemen, in spite of their utmost exertions, were unable to confine the spread of the flames, and in a very few minutes a large store filled with timber, belonging to Mr. Waterman, also became ignited, as well as a range of workshops. The firemen, by conveying the hose up the stairs and mounting the roof of the theatre, at length got the mastery of the destructive element, but not until the workshops of Mr. Boone were totally destroyed, and the contents consumed; the premises of Mr. Cummins and Mr. Pope were also burned down; a spacious store-house of Mr. Waterman, as well as his workshops, was likewise destroyed. The Watling-street engine, in proceeding to the fire, met with an accident which was nearly attended with fatal consequences to Mr. Superintendent Braidwood and numerous firemen. The driver, in pulling up the horses opposite St. Clement's church, to avoid running into a cab, caused the horses to fall, and the engine immediately overturned. Fortunately only one of the men was injured, and he not seriously.

## THE NEW FOREST.

The disposal of the revenues of this extensive domain of the Crown is at this moment under a most searching investigation; and already several persons have been accused and committed for trial for stealing or otherwise feloniously obtaining possession of the Forest timber. The latter may be considered as the first-fruits of the labours of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in March last, "to inquire into the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown;" from which it appears that the Royal domain on which the greatest abuses have been as yet discovered, is the New Forest. The Committee, in their report, dated July 25, 1848, "regret to state that since the commencement of their sittings, and in consequence of communications which had been addressed to their chairman (Lord Duncan), irregularities in the felling, lotting, selling, and delivering of timber have been found to prevail to a very serious extent in the New Forest. These irregularities are at present the subject of investigation by an officer sent to the forest for that especial purpose by the Commissioner of Woods. The inquiry which it has been found necessary to confide to that officer, will prevent him from presenting, probably for some time, an accurate report of the result of his proceedings." The Committee will be re-appointed next session, when the parliamentary investigation will be resumed.

The evidence already printed discloses a system of peculation of great extent, which has given rise to a statement, that "Government has resolved that the New Forest shall be disafforested." This report is current in the Forest and its neighbourhood; and such determination is not at all improbable, considering the evils arising from forest laws, and the utter uselessness of the domain as contributing to the state of Royalty.

A local Correspondent of the *Daily News* has made these pertinent observations upon the present condition of the property:—"This forest has been almost shunned by Royal personages ever since the death of Rufus. Charles II. and George III. visited it, certainly; but, with the exception of these Monarchs, no kingly personages have ever thought much of that favourite hunting-seat of the Norman Kings. Even Davis, the Queen's huntsman, curses the forest every time he enters it, and declares it unworthy the matchless speed and inspiring music of the Royal hounds. No one is interested in the preservation of the New Forest but the lawless foresters and borderers, and the gentlemen who have seats in it. The former evidently claim a right to the timber, and the latter possess extraordinary privileges over the pasture. A general sentiment seems to prevail, that, as the ancient Kings took possession of the forest by violence, the descendants of the original occupants have not lost their title to its produce."

Whenever the work of disafforestation may take place, we are persuaded that it will be regarded with deep regret by the artist, the wooer of the picturesque, and the lover of historical localities. Few spots in England are more attractive to this class of persons than the New Forest. It is one of the few that remain of the sixty-nine English forests. "It seems to retain," says William Howitt, "not only more of the forest character than all our other forests, but to have maintained more exactly its ancient boundaries. William of Malmesbury says, the Conqueror laid waste thirty miles of country for this forest. The perambulation of the 22nd of Charles II., extending from Milton south, along the Avon west, to Bramshire north, and within Southampton Water east, by Fawley and Boldre, back to Milton, includes about thirty miles square; and this is the extent that is now attributed to it by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the present hundred of New Forest, we have the parishes of Minstead, Fawley, and Boldre; the chapels or curacies of Lyndhurst, Beaulieu, Exbury and Brokenhurst. It is, indeed, the only one of our forests which can now give us a perfect idea of what an English forest was in the feudal ages."

"To those who seek health in travel," says another tourist, "the New Forest offers the finest atmosphere that can be breathed in any part of England; to the lover of scenery it presents alternations of wild and woodland, upon which there is no trace of the hand of man, yet with interspersions of exquisite retreats, and highly cultivated patches here and there, which form, with the surrounding woods and wildernesses, the most delightful contrasts that can or will be imagined. To the lover of nature it has many attractions, both in its vegetation and in its animals. The oaks, it is true, seldom rise into lofty steams; but their branches are commonly twisted into picturesque forms. Many of the trees are ancient and of great bulk." The peculiar twisted character of the oak branches renders them especially adapted to what ship-builders call knees and elbows. Besides, the New Forest oak is not so much loaded with foliage as the trees of a richer soil. The Forest also abounds in beech, which grows to a large size. The most picturesque portion of the domain is that comprised between the Beaulieu River and the Bay of Southampton: the water prospects are very grand, and the banks, both of the river and bay, being richly clothed with wood, give them a peculiarly beautiful character. In noble distances and grand forest scenes, the northern division of this tract is most striking.

The Parliamentary evidence, we perceive, states there to be 66,000 acres of land in the New Forest, of which 25,000 are covered with timber, which is good land; 20,000 more are fit for the growth of the best description of timber; and 20,000 are very bad land in waste, at present.

This is the only forest belonging to the Crown, of which the origin is known.

Domesday Book contains a distinct account of its afforestation; and our historians concur in accusing William the Conqueror of laying waste the country in Hampshire to a very large extent, of expelling the inhabitants from their houses, seizing their property, and even destroying churches, without giving the sufferers any compensation. Knyghton, who makes William Rufus a partner in the devastation with his father, represents opinion to have varied as to the number of churches destroyed, from 22, besides dependent chapels, to 52; and the fact of the destruction is allowed by the Conqueror's own chaplain, William of Jumiges. In justice to the Conqueror's memory, however, it should be stated that an anterior forest certainly existed here, and is mentioned by several writers, under the name of Ytene. The Conqueror enlarged its circuit to the extent stated, and gave it a fresh name, thus ensuring to himself a lasting reproach. Such is a brief outline of the origin of the Forest. We shall not be expected to detail its local divisions; but confine ourselves to the scenes chosen by our Artist as specimens of its picturesque beauty.

## THE SOUTHAMPTON ROAD.

Our first View is on the road from Southampton to Lyndhurst, the little ospi-



## T H E N E W F O R E S T .



THE SOUTHAMPTON ROAD.

## MARK ASH WOOD.

tal of the Forest. It passes through the village of Four Posts. Spring Hill, an eminence on the right, commands extensive prospects. Freemantle House, in the same direction, was often visited by Cowper, at an early period of his life. Millbrook, a large and pretty village, is next reached. The churchyard contains a monument to the memory of Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," who died at Shirley, near this place, in 1827, at the age of 29. A mile further, at the head of Southampton Water, is Redbridge, an old port. Totton and Rumbridge are next reached; after which a branch of the Southampton Water is crossed, and we approach Hunsdown Hill, over which the road lies. From this point there are grand and commanding prospects of the Forest, which we enter about a mile distant from the base of the hill.

William Howitt, in his "Rural Life of England," gives a glimpse of this district. The Forest, he says, "has not acquired, like Windsor, too much of a park-like character, by becoming a Royal residence; nor has it been inclosed, and shaped into quadrangular fields; but there it is in its original extent—vast, wild, stocked with deer; with its alternations of woods and heaths, morasses and thickets; interspersed with hamlets and farms, and forest-huts, as were the forests of old."

"As you go from Southampton to Lyndhurst, you have a fine ride through its lower regions, and see enough to make you desire to steal away into the beautiful woodlands. Lovely streams come winding out of its shades, and hasten towards the sea. You get glimpses of forest glades, and peeps under the trees into distant park-like expanses, or heathy wastes. The deer are wandering here and there: here you see whole troops of ponies, peculiar to the forest; pheasants and partridges come often running out on the way before you. All about grow hollies, which were encouraged in most ancient forests for winter browse; and you have glimpses of forest trees that were enough to enrich all the landscape-painters in the world."

In this scene we have an illustration of forest life. Howitt thus glances at the numerous population within the limits of the Forest, who have "got a habitation there, by one means or other. On the skirts of the Forest, and round its vast heaths, are numbers of poor huts, whose inmates have very little visible means of existence, but profess themselves to be woodmen, charcoal-burners, and so on; but it is pretty well understood that poaching and smuggling are their more probable avocations. Some of their cabins are the rudest erections of boughs, turf, and heather. Their poles for charcoal-burning are reared in huge pyramids, with the smallest ends uppermost."

The condition of the lower inhabitants and borderers of the Forest has improved much in a moral point of view of late years. Of what they were only half a century ago, the reader may form some idea by the following account, taken from Bernard Gilpin's work:—"The many advantages which the borderers on the Forest enjoy, such as rearing cattle and hogs, obtaining fuel at an easy rate, and procuring little patches of land for the trouble of enclosing it, would add much, one would imagine, to the comfort of their lives; but, in fact, it is otherwise; these advantages procure them not half the enjoyments of common day-labourers. In general, they are an indolent race, poor and wretched in the extreme: instead of having the regular return of a week's labour to subsist on, too many of them depend on the precarious supply of Forest pilfer. Their ostensible business is, commonly, to cut furze, and carry it to the neighbouring brick-kilns, for which purpose they keep a team of two or three forest horses; while their collateral support is deer-stealing, poaching, and purloining timber. In this last occupation they are said to have been so expert, that, in a night's time they would have cut down, carried off, and safely lodged in the hands of some receiver, one of the largest oaks of the Forest; but the depredations which have been made in timber along all the skirts of the Forest have rendered this species of theft, at present, but an unprofitable employment. In poaching and deer-

stealing they often find their best account, in all the arts of which many of them are well practised. From their earliest youth they learn to set the trap and the gin for hares and pheasants; to ensnare deer by hanging crooks, baited with apples, from the boughs of trees; and (as they become bolder proficient) to watch the herd with fire-arms, and single out a fat buck as he passes the place of their concealment."

The local Correspondent of the *Daily News* give the following notes on the present population of the forest:—

"Mr. Duckworth, of Beechwood, in the heart of the forest, has attempted to improve the population by the establishment and lavish endowment of schools. Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Justice Colman, and other benevolent and distinguished gentlemen, who enjoy the hospitality of Beechwood, have assisted him in his endeavours; but the population generally, both in the forest and on the borders, are greatly inferior to the population of other parts of the country."

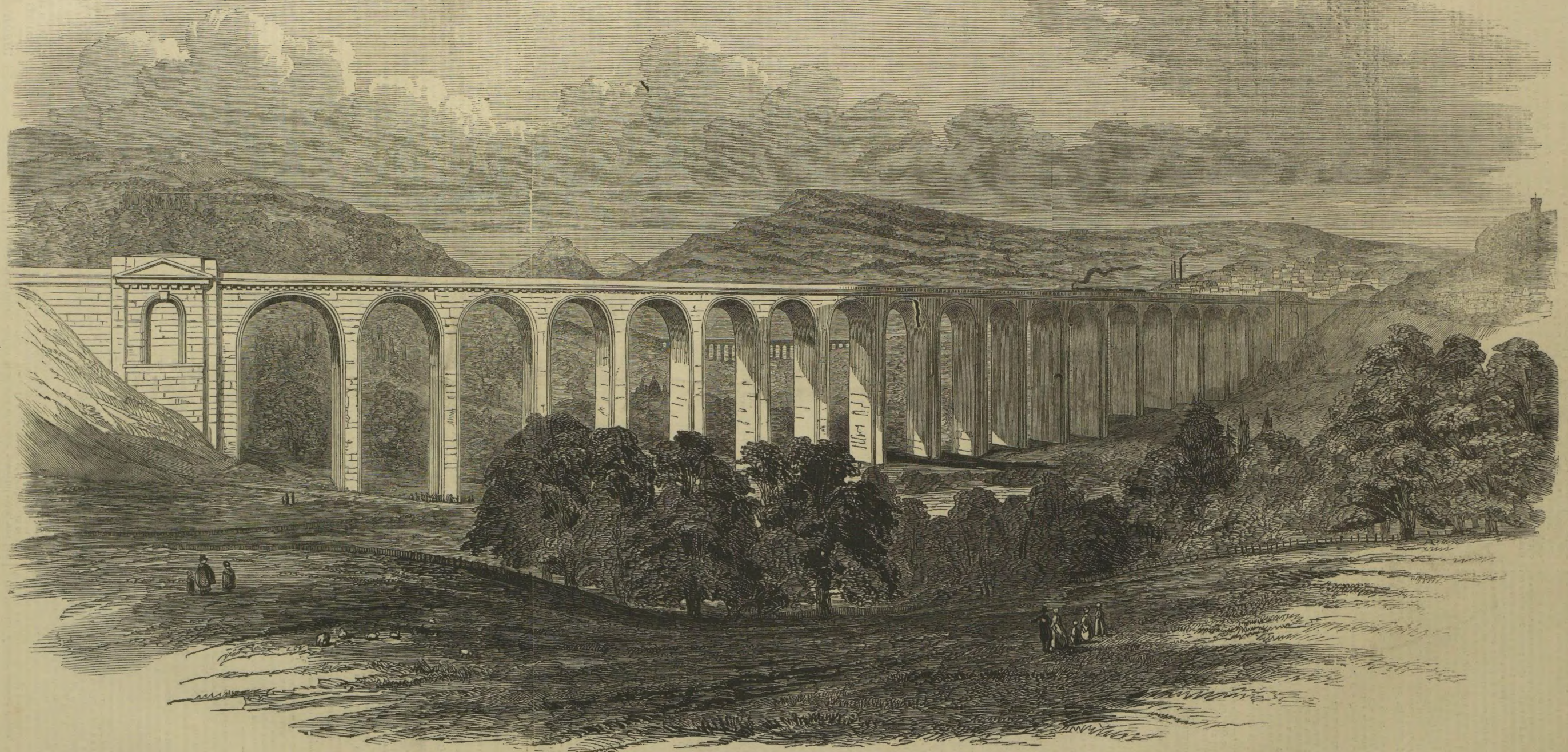
"Beaulieu is one of the places where the pleasant story is told of the poor benighted inhabitants attempting to hedge in the cuckoo, thinking by that means to enjoy perpetual summer. The people are scarcely dead in this place who were believers in, and worshippers of, the celebrated Beaulieu witch, Mary Dore, and revered the power by which she could transform herself into the shapes of inferior animals while engaged in the nefarious occupation of wood stealing. The second Duke of Montague (the proprietor of Beaulieu Abbey) was a firm believer in the supernatural endowments of Mary Dore, and erected a monument to her memory. But should any one desire to see a forest population miserably deformed, as far as their mental structure is concerned, he should go into the neighbourhood of Cadlands, on the eastern side of the Forest. These must be the veritable descendants of the Saxon serfs who were most oppressed by their Norman taskmasters, as their 'cowed' appearance, and the absence of all independence and enjoyment, seem to testify."

We intend to continue these picturesque illustrations of the feudal Forest.



MARK ASH WOOD, AND CHARCOAL-BURNERS.





THE GREAT DEE VIADUCT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

By this noble structure, the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway crosses the river Dee, in the Vale of Llangollen, at one of the loveliest spots in the principality of Wales, where nature has grouped the various elements of beauty in the richest profusion, and art has recorded its triumphs by first-class works.

The view from the top of the Viaduct for extent and beauty is unequalled. Beneath winds the Dee, rushing by successive streams from pool to pool, glancing with silvery light o'er its pebbly channel in one spot, then losing itself behind a steep bank covered with noble trees, and again appearing calm and tranquil in a glossy pool, in which are mirrored the overhanging banks in all the brilliant colours of an autumnal landscape.

From the winding river the Trevor Hills rise with serrated outline on the left bank, and the mountains forming the continuation of the Berwyn range abut on the right bank: their lower slopes are richly cultivated, and on successive terraces are dotted the white cottages of the Welsh peasantry, whilst masses of dark wood crown the projecting heights. The Aqueduct of Pontcysyllt, one of Telford's greatest works, is seen crossing the valley about a mile distant from the Viaduct, and forms a striking feature in the prospect.

The Castle Dinas Bran, the Barber's Hill, and the Glucig Rocks, form a background unrivalled for picturesque effect

and enclose the vale in an amphitheatre of loveliness. Railways, canals, lime quarries, and the distant iron-works mark the progress of commercial enterprise.

The stupendous Viaduct consists of 19 semicircular arches of 60 feet span; and the height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet at the centre pier is 148 feet. Its length is 1532 feet. The arches are built with a double ring of arch stones four feet deep, having a broad chamfer cut off each arris; this double chamfered ring being continued down the piers without break to the foundation. There is no projecting or springing course to break the simple and majestic outline of the arch and piers. The piers are thirteen feet thick, and twenty-eight feet six inches long at the springing of the arch; and have a curvilinear batten or slope on the face, which gives strength and graceful form to the whole. The Viaduct is founded on the solid rock, and is built of stone, with the exception of the interior arching, which is of hard fire-bricks. The tint of the stone is warm and beautiful; the quoins or outer rings of the arches and piers are smoothly dressed; all the rest of the work is rough rustic, which conveys to the mind the idea of great strength and solidity. The parapet is set on a bold projecting string-course, supported on dentals; these parts are in single stones smoothly dressed, and give a noble finish to this portion of the design.

The first stone of this great work was laid on the 19th of April, 1846; and the last arch was closed on the 12th of August, 1848; but the ceremony of keying the last arch did not take place till the 25th of August. The construction thus occupied a period of two years and four months. The structure contains upwards of 64,000 cubic yards of solid masonry, and cost about £76,000. It is the largest of its class in the world yet erected; and its cost per cubic yard bears a favourable comparison with that of any similar work yet erected in this country. This vast structure has been quietly and steadily completed without attracting public attention, it being scarcely known beyond the vale which it spans.

The Viaduct has been erected under the direction, and from the design of, Mr. Henry Robertson, the engineer of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, who originally laid out this portion of the Railway in November, 1845, and who has now conducted the works to successful completion.

The line was opened to the public on the 14th of this month. It connects the mineral districts of North Wales with the manufacturing districts, and forms an improved communication between the estuaries of the Dee and the Bristol Channel. Birkenhead may be looked upon as its main goods terminus. Throughout its whole length from Chester to Shrewsbury, it traverses one of the richest portions of England, skirting the base of the Welsh mountains.



## MUSIC.

## THE FESTIVALS OF 1849.

It is somewhat early to write of the Musical Festivals to be given in the autumn of 1849, but already is the active standing committee of the Birmingham gathering in the field, and an important measure has been adopted, the result of which will impart an interest to the meeting of 1849, which cannot have been exceeded at any former festival. It is the engagement of Mr. Costa, Musical Director and Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and also of the Philharmonic Society, to direct the performances at the festival of 1849. This nomination is equivalent to an announcement, that it is proposed to ameliorate the execution of the works by the great masters, and that the executants are to be of the highest order of talent, selected without favouritism or cliques, but chosen absolutely because the ability of the players is solely to be the standard for a place in the Birmingham orchestra. We congratulate the Committee on their judgment and foresight in this first administrative act; it is a guarantee that the festival of next year will be one indicative of progress in art.

The Monday evening concert at the Town Hall, under the direction of Mr. Stephens, are continued with the greatest spirit. The selections comprise choruses, glees, madrigals, quartets, trios, duos, &c., of composers of every school, interspersed with organ-playing by Mr. Stimson. Thus the Birmingham choral forces are in constant practice, and their services secure for themselves the advantage of a fund in the event of sickness. The prices of admission are 3d. to the floor, and 6d. to the side galleries; and there is always an auditory of more than one thousand persons to listen to the music. This is truly a national as well as a rational undertaking; and it is only to be regretted that London does not possess such an edifice devoted to such civilising and charitable purposes.

The example of the Norwich and Birmingham amateurs, in having permanent practice for their choral singers, might be followed by the towns in the Three Choirs, so as to secure a local chorus, with the aid of London professionals, for the Festivals. Hereford is to have the meeting of 1849; and we trust that the stewards for the time being will see the importance of engaging a special professor as conductor, whose experience will be a guarantee for the effective execution of the morning and evening performances. A clever musical director is as requisite for a Festival, as a first-rate vocalist or the most skillful instrumentalist.

**AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual statement of the accounts for the second season, 1848, has been submitted to the subscribers. The receipts have been £876 8s. 6d., and the payments £829 12s. In 1847 the receipts were £708 4s. 6d., and the expenditure £808 6s. 9d. Thus the deficiency of the first season has been reduced to £13 5s. 9d., which sum includes £18 6s. for still unpaid subscriptions. The society has reason to be gratified with this result. It may be mentioned that in the expenditure there is an item of £523 15s. 6d. for professional engagements—a proof that artists benefit by this association of amateurs. The only objectionable regulation in this society, is that enabling members requiring more than one visitor's ticket to take out an extra half-subscription; and this rule is almost making the concerts of the society public entertainments, and must affect in some degree the organized professional concerts of the season. The amateurs, considering their wealth and position, ought to invite their friends, if their presence be desired. The third season will commence at the Hanover-square Rooms—March 2nd for the rehearsal, and March the 7th for the concert; and the hour of performance is changed from 8 to half-past 8 o'clock.

**FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABERGAVENNY Eisteddfod.**—This festival has now assumed its proper station amongst the great periodical celebrations of the kingdom—not merely a congress of musicians and poets—not merely an opportunity for evoking the chorus of bardic lore and the minstrelsy of early days, but an Eisteddfod where the great and learned of this and other lands meet the descendants of an aboriginal people, rich in historical associations, holding learned and elaborate dissertations, as well as enjoying the exhilarating scene of bardic competition peculiar to such a festival. The Hall of the Eisteddfod was densely crowded each day. In addition to the local gentry, there were also the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Fielding (who has accepted the appointment of President for the Eisteddfod of 1849), the Turkish Ambassador, the Prussian Minister, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Venerable Archbishop Williams of Cardiff, Professor Hallam the historian, the Rev. Thomas Price, &c. The leek was conspicuously worn in the procession, as well as other national symbols. Colonel C. Kemys Tynte, of Cefn Mably, M.P., was the President, and in his address dwelt on the fact that, by permission of her Majesty, the Eisteddfod was held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, whose presence on some future occasion might be anticipated. An Arwydd, or Serenaden, in honour of the Prince of Wales, was sung by Mr. Thomas and his band of singers from Merthyr. The Judges were, for Essays and Poetry, the Venerable Archbishop Williams; for Harpers and Singers, Mr. Brinley Richards; Sculpture, Drawing, &c., Sir B. Hall, M.P., and W. Williams, Esq.; Welsh Woollens, Mr. W. Watkins; Welsh Hists, Mr. David. The prize given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of 25 guineas, for a critical essay on the history of the language and literature of Wales, from the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan and Merlyn to that of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd and Gwyllyn Dhu, accompanied with specimens, both in the original and in a close English or Latin translation, of the poems most characteristic of the period, was won by "Gwyddon Ganhebon," who, called upon, proved to be Mr. Thomas Stephens, chemist, of Merthyr. The Marquis of Northampton having suggested the publication of this essay, Sir J. Guest came forward, and offered, amidst great cheering, to be at the expense. Chevalier Bunsen then invested Mr. Stephens with the prize. Professor Hallam and Lord Fielding addressed the Society. The choral singing, the playing on the triple harp, and Penillion singing was highly praised by Mr. Richards, who awarded the different prizes. At his suggestion a prize will be given next year for choral singing, as tending to improve congregational singing. Some working men and women from the mining districts particularly distinguished themselves. The principal harp prize was won by a young boy from Brecon. The business terminated by three cheers being given for the President and Judges. The National Anthem was sung in Welsh.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—A rehearsal took place on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, at which Mr. Costa was present. The Society will open in November with Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

## THE THEATRES.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

The English version of Bellini's "Sonnambula" was produced on Wednesday night, to introduce Mr. Sims Reeves in the character of *Elvino*, which he had not before sustained in London. It was the best attended house since the opening, and nothing could be more enthusiastic than the reception of the popular tenor; it was some time, indeed, before he was permitted to commence the spoken dialogue, which is, unfortunately, retained. But two or three seasons since, an English opera with recitative was scarcely endured; but it is evident that a great change has taken place in the public mind in this respect. It has been remarked that the spoken portions of "Maritana," the "Bondman," &c., have been heard with *ennui* and impatience, and that the prosy speeches have stood in the way of the continuous musical interest. For the singer, it is more fatiguing to be constantly changing the pitch of his voice from the speaking to the singing, than if recitative prevailed throughout the opera. To return to Mr. Reeves: his *Elvino* bids fair to be a greater favourite than even his *Edgardo*. He sang with the most impassioned feeling—he never spared himself; and whether in the accents of affection, of rage, or of despair, his expression was equally remarkable. For the defects, or rather peculiarities of his style, as well as a kind of roughness in the tones of his organ from time to time, he has so many redeeming—overwhelming, in fact—beauties, that he carries the sympathies of his auditory irresistibly with him. In the cavatina, "All is lost now," he was not only encoored in the adagio, but compelled to repeat the concluding movement, and was then called on to receive an ovation which was indeed bestowed at the end of each act, and at the fall of the curtain again and again. To state that he is the first English tenor, is scarcely to do him justice. Mario, excepted, of course, it may be a question whether there is another European tenor who can compete with him in dramatic and musical energy.

Miss Romer was the *Amina*—a part in which she has had immense success during her career. She sang and played with unabated vigour, and her fire and impulse had their effect upon the audience, for she was much applauded, although to the *diletante* it was a matter of regret, that such a fine organ was not accompanied with more refinement and executive skill.

Mr. Whitworth made his first appearance at this theatre in the same opera, sustaining the *Count Rodolph*. It was a gentlemanlike performance, and very nicely and evenly sung. Mr. Cowell was the *Allesio*, and Miss Messent *Lisa*. The actor has a comic quaintness about him; but he should try to change the nasal conventional twang in speaking so peculiar to our "low" comedians. The choruses and accompaniments were steadily executed.

Auber's "Haydée" is in active preparation for the *début* of Miss Lucombe. Mr. Reeves and Mr. Whitworth are included in the cast. It is rumoured that Grieve has the deck of a large ship in construction, which will rather astonish the French nauticals who prepared the vessel for the Opera Comique in Paris, when this beautiful work was first produced. The Gallic stage shipwrights made the ship steer into Venice's stern foremost. Mdlle. Nissen's *début* in "Norma" will precede the production of the dramatic version of Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" and then Schira's opera of "Kenilworth" will be the next novelty.

## PRINCESS.

The *début* of Charles Braham, son of the great tenor of that name, had been looked forward to with much interest by the old play-goers and musical amateurs. No artist in this country has ever enjoyed so lasting a popularity as John Braham; and when his sons, Hamilton and Charles, five or six years since, appeared as concert singers, the tried experienced in their entertainments throughout the kingdom a most cordial reception.

The two young men at the onset could boast only of five voices—Hamilton a bass, and Charles, like his father, a tenor. It was never intended that they should sing on the stage—hence the want of musical instruction. However, at a somewhat advanced period in life for study, Hamilton and Charles began their musical education: the former is now in Leipzig, a pupil of Moscheles—the latter went to Paris, and had lessons of Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, the master of Jenny Lind the Swede, and Mdlle. Nissen the Dane—the first singing preceptor perhaps in the world. Charles had also the advantage of the counsels of his father, and thus presented himself on Monday night with peculiar advantages.

The house was crowded with musical celebrities and amateurs: it appeared a kind of family *fête* in fact, in which the present was to be linked with the past.

The patriarch of tenors, still in possession of a most powerful voice, was in a private box, looking remarkably well. In a biography of Braham, in allusion to his marriage, there is the following passage:—"In 1816, Braham was married to Miss Bolton, of Ardwick, near Manchester, who has blessed him with a fine family; and perhaps one of his sons,

At some not distant period, may become the Braham of his day."

This prophecy will not exactly be fulfilled by his son Charles; but he has, by his singing in the new opera of "Léoline," at once established himself in the favour of the public as a tenor, having a remarkably sweet and sympathetic organ. His reception on his first entrance was most animated—the house rang again with the repeated bursts of cheering, and his execution of the first cantabile passage in a duo fully responded to the anxious wishes of his hearers, and it was encored rapturously. His romance in the second act, "My boyhood's love," was a charming melody, created such a sensation that it was doubly encored. He therein developed no inconsiderable degree of executive facility: his power of sustaining the notes, of swelling and diminishing the tones, reminded the hearer of his father's style. His shakes, articulated distinctly both in his natural register and his falsetto, which is very agreeable in quality, were neat and finished. Whether his voice is not more of a barytone than that of a legitimate tenor, we think has yet to be established. As an actor, he is a complete novice, and has everything to learn.

In respect to the opera itself, it is one of the prettiest works that has been produced for some time. M. de Flotow, the composer, has been very popular in Germany by his "Stradella," which, however, proved a failure at Drury-Lane Theatre, when produced in June, 1846, and this may be ascribed first to the inefficiency of the artists in the powerful parts that required good comic acting, and, secondly, that "Stradella" is not a grand opera, and is better adapted for a small theatre. Curiously enough, in the very same month of the same year that "Stradella" failed in London, his opera of "L'Amé en Peine" was produced at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, and although it was not a striking success, the work maintains its place in the *répertoire*.

Miss Raffert, who, under the name of Mdlle. Angeline, was at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847, as *seconda donna*, is animated in her acting and singing, and she is also very handsome; but the quality of her voice is harsh and disagreeable. In Paris, the cast included Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Dobrée, who played the *Countess Rosenthal*, Gardoni as the *Count*, Brémont as the *Seneschal*, and Barroillet as *Franz*. At the Princess's Mrs. Weiss is the *Countess*, Charles Braham the *Count*, H. Horncastle the *Seneschal*, and Weiss *Franz*. The overture is straggling in the construction, but it contains the *motif* of a march, heard through the opera, the melancholy strain of which, as an index of the story, is a happy conception of the composer. A hunting chorus opens the opera, in which there is a good effect produced by the singers alternating the lines forte and piano, thus echoing the notes as it were in the hills. The *aria d'entrata* of *Léoline*, "Me, a poor child of the village," is engaging in the adagio, but is disguised by a common-place cabaletta. Then follows a duo between the *Count* and *Léoline*: he is in love with the peasant-girl; but, called to the wars, he takes his leave, presenting her with a ring as a pledge of his faith. After this parting duo, *Franz*, who is head ranger of the forest and guardian to *Léoline*, enters and sings a delicious melody, "Ah, lovely flower, descriptive of his passion for *Léoline*, who is, however, in ignorance of his attachment for her. Weiss sang the air with the best expression, but in the concluding movement had scarcely the flexibility of voice to render the florid passages with precision. The return of the *Countess Rosenthal* to her estates (the scene, by the way, is in Styria) gives rise to a *jete* preluded by a cavatina, "Home of my youth," sung by Mrs. Weiss.

The bacchanalian song and chorus, given with so much spirit by Weiss, "Kingly wine," was encored with fervour. It is one of the most spirited drinking songs of modern days, and will be popular. Then follows the melancholy incident terminating the act. *Léoline* hearing the distant march of her lover's regiment, ascends a lofty mountain, to stand on a bridge over a roaring torrent, in order to catch the first glimpse of her *Leopold*. The bridge, the tottering state of which has been mentioned previously by *Franz*, gives way, and she sinks into the boiling waters to rise no more. This takes place off the stage, whilst the peasantry are waiting: a noise is heard, but the dancers waltz on. *Franz* suddenly misses *Léoline*; he becomes alarmed: villagers with burning pines ascend the passes; all is anxiety and agitation. *Franz* reappears with *Léoline's* scarf and falls senseless, and the curtain drops. The composer has been successful in depicting the varied emotions of this scene.

In the first act, the action is within the range of natural events. In the second act, M. de Saint Georges, the librettist, has taken to the romantic and fanciful—to the ideal and imaginative. The poetic fiction he has created is pretty. He proposes to glorify disappointed love on earth by celestial happiness; and by the exercise of womanly disinterestedness, he makes the spirit of *Léoline* consent to the *Count's* union with his first love, the *Countess Rosenthal*, after a lapse of two years since *Léoline's* death. A Styrian soul, in purgatory on the anniversary of the day of St. Irene the seeress, the spirit of the soul in purgatory (*Penne en peine*) may return on the earth and become visible to the faithful in love, and invisible if faithless, is ingeniously turned to account. *Léoline's* spirit, rather too substantially embodied, by the way, by Miss Raffert, appears to test the *Count's* fidelity; alas! she finds that he has returned from the wars to wed *Matilda*. But *Franz*, the faithful *Franz*, who had never dared disclose his love whilst she was on earth, is wandering a confirmed and despairing lunatic, constantly singing her name and calling upon her to let him join her in the grave. The spirit of *Léoline* is thus visible to *Franz* and invisible to *Leopold*: to the former comes death and happiness above; to the latter, her disinterested affection bequeaths terrestrial felicity by his union with *Matilda*. Some of the melodramatic scribbles might suggest how easy it would have been to have saved *Léoline's* life, for the sake of testing her *Count's* love; but we prefer this departure from the conventional, for the metaphysical denouement of the French author.

The music to the second act is elegant and picturesque, never soaring to lofty proportions or colossal conceptions, but it is a continued strain of melodious imagery, leaving themes which dwell on the memory and haunt the ear. The romances of "My boyhood's love," and "Come, dearest sister," the very clever song of the *Seneschal*, "When the bell of the abbey," descriptive of the St. Irene legend, and the trio between *Léoline*, *Franz*, and *Leopold*, in which the life of the latter is saved by the spirit, may be quoted as the most engaging items.

"*Léoline*" has been beautifully mounted—the scenery and appointments are excellent; and the choral and orchestral execution under Loder's conductorship was carefully attended to. The *début* of Mdlle. de Roissy from Paris is announced.

## HAYMARKET.

This theatre opened for the winter season on Saturday, as we announced last week, the interior having been entirely re-embellished since the departure of the Adelphi company. It is now very light and elegant, and several most judicious alterations have been made, in addition to the re-decorations. A very effective Shakespearian drop-scene has been painted by Mr. Phillips.

"Romeo and Juliet" was selected as the opening piece, principally for the purpose of introducing Miss Laura Addison, late of Sadler's Wells, to a Haymarket audience. From the great popularity this young lady had gained in the northern districts of the metropolis, some degree of interest was excited, and the expectations of her friends and admirers were raised to a high pitch. We regret to state that these were, to some extent, disappointed. Extreme nervousness may, probably, be pleaded in mitigation of the defects observed in her performance: indeed, in the balcony scene Miss Addison fainted, and the curtain was lowered for a short period. In those portions of the character requiring passionate declamation, she was decidedly the most successful. As we have all along said, in noticing her performances at Sadler's Wells, her forte lies in the expression of the emphatic, rather than in the tender and speculative. Whenever this was called into play she made the liveliest impression on the audience—her best scene being decidedly that in the bed-chamber, before taking the poison. Her *Creswick* is but an average *Romeo*. Of Mr. Holl's *Mercutio* we have before spoken. The nurse was charmingly played by Mrs. Glover, and her entrance was the signal for the heartiest burst of applause of the evening. Mr. Keeley gave more than usual importance to *Peter*, by his quaintness and drollery; and we must not omit to mention Mr. Rogers' *Friar Laurence*, which was a clever and impressive performance. The applause at the end of the tragedy was very general; and Miss Laura Addison being loudly called for, was led on by Mr. Creswick. The National Anthem was sung by Miss P. Horton and Mr. Caulfield; and Mrs. Keeley, in the "Pas de Fascination," sent everybody home with sides aching from laughter. The tragedy has been repeated every evening this week.

## OLYMPIC.

When "La Protégée sans le Savoir" was acted at the French Plays, in the early part of the season, we pronounced it as likely to prove attractive in an English dress. The result of its production at this theatre on Monday evening, under the title of "Patronage," proves that we were right; a perfect success having been achieved, due no less to the clever manner in which it has been adapted, than to the excellence of the acting. The plot, which we have before given, is simple enough. A rich young man, desirous of befriending a talented young woman, who is an artist, commissions a friend to buy her pictures at an extravagant rate. From the style of her establishment, kept up by these means, a slur is thrown upon her character, and she is reported to be the young man's mistress. Fortunately, an engagement, by which he is fettered, is broken off; and, free to wed whom he likes, he offers his hand to the young artist, and, by making her wife, recomposes her for the distress she had suffered from the equivocal position in which he had with the best intention placed her.

The two chief parts devolved upon Mr. Leigh Murray and Mrs. Stirling, and most exquisitely were they played. In their peculiar line of domestic vaudeville they are without rivals. They contrive to throw aside all the conventionalities of the stage, and their language, dress, and deportment is altogether that of excellent private society—attributes so rarely to be met with. They were well supported by Mr. Emery, also a valuable performer, who always takes the greatest pains with whatever is committed to him to interpret; and consequently "Patronage" was entirely successful, and will be certain to run for a long time, and, what is better, to draw.

## MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt finished a very judicious engagement here on Saturday. "The Bride of Lammormoor," which we saw at the beginning of the week, increased in attraction, as our contemporaries, one after another, acknowledged the merits of the acting of this lady and gentleman, and they were each night loudly called for, and greeted with every mark of approbation and favour. It is to be regretted that their engagement terminated just as they were beginning to be appreciated by the audiences of that part of town.

On Monday, a clever one-act drama, by Mr. Morton, called "The Midnight Watch," was produced, and with great success. We think that another version of the same story was performed at the Lyceum, in the inter-regnum after the Keeleys left it; Mr. Morton's is, however, the best. It was well played; and the moonlight "set" which forms the scene one of the most effective things we have witnessed, good as the production of Mr. Dayes' pencil usually are at this house. On the same evening, Mr. T. P. Cooke appeared as *William* in Douglas Jerrold's popular drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. He played with all his old effective intensity, and is looking well—better, we think, than we have seen him for some time. All the great points made their usual hits—the yarn of St. Domingo Billy, the hornpipe, the song, and the trial scene were applauded to the echo. The rest of the characters were played with equal merit. Miss Fanny Vining is decidedly our best melo-dramatic actress—young, good-looking, and intelligent. She gave strong interest to the part of *Susan*, and her acting in the last scene but one was most admirable. Mr. Herbert was a comical *Gnabram*, and Miss Saunders a lively *Dolly Mayflower*. The piece was most beautifully put upon the stage: except the Lyceum, there is no theatre in the metropolis where such attention is paid to detail and artistic effect.

The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic, and Mr. T. P. Cooke and Miss Vining loudly called for. The real "British sailor" evidently sets time at defiance. We expect, and hope, years hence, when we are old and grey, that we shall be able to send our grandchildren at Christmas to the play, to see Mr. T. P. Cooke dance his hornpipe, spin his yarn, and sing his song, with the same spirit as at present.

The LYCEUM bill has remained unchanged since the opening of the theatre, which is, in theatrical parlance, doing first-rate business.

Beaumont and Fletcher's licentious comedy of "Rule a Wife and have a Wife" has been revived at SADLER'S WELLS, altered to suit modern notions of propriety. It is admirably played, not the least deserving actor being Mr. Scharfe as the *Old Woman*.

Miss Woolgar has been added to the *troupe* engaged for the Royal Italian Opera. She will play *Laura*, in Kenny's "Sweethearts and Wives." As a ready conceived, the greatest commotion is caused in the dramatic world by the forthcoming representations. Jealousies, bickerings, private intriguing and public comment, abound in all directions. The company, however, unquestionably includes the best talent now on the stage; and we believe that the directions with respect to the private worth of the ladies to be engaged have been somewhat stringent.

All the old scenery, properties, costumes, and appurtenances of the SURREY Theatre have been sold by auction. This is as it should be. Everything will be required new; and when it is being made, correct taste and effect may just as well be called into play.

The burning of the *Ocean Monarch* forms the subject of dramas at several of the small theatres and saloons.

Mrs. Barrow (late Miss Julia Bennett) will resume her professional avocations at the Haymarket.

Mr. Hooper, of the Brighton Theatre, has become the lessee of the Strand. We trust he may be able to solve a problem hitherto rather difficult—how to make money where the house is not large enough to cover the expenses of a decently appointed stage.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.**—The Reform Registration Society gives the following summary of the registration:—The number on the register of 1847-48, 6291; the number expunged incidentally, and through objections by over-seers, 456; also, through objections made by agents, 17; deduct the total number expunged, 473, the residue of the electors of 1847-48, 5818. Add reclaims allowed, 174; ditto new claims allowed, 342; the number of electors for 1848-49, 6334; increase on the year, 43. Of the 473 electors expunged, 174 will be on the new register; 135 are deceased; and 194 are disfranchised, mostly through change of abode.

**OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LOOP FROM LINCOLN TO PETERBOROUGH.**—Tuesday was the day appointed for the commencement of passenger traffic on the loop line of the Great Northern Railway Company. The first train left the station at Lincoln within a few minutes to the time appointed, 7.25 A.M. The scenery on the line from Lincoln to Boston, though flat, is of a very interesting character. Near to Lincoln are the ruins of the Monks' Abbey. Five miles further down the remains of Barling's Abbey can be seen. Nine miles from Lincoln the line passes close to the site of Bardney Abbey, where one of the Saxon Kings is buried. Various other ruins of monasteries and religious houses are in the neighbourhood, and ten miles further on the route to Boston is Tattershall Castle. For the next part, the line between Lincoln and Boston was on the banks of the Witham, leaving the river occasionally to avoid the bends in the stream. The train reached Boston at nine o'clock, where a large concourse of persons were waiting its arrival. From Boston, through Spalding to Peterborough, the line is entirely straight. About four miles from Peterborough the line forms a junction with the Syston and Peterborough Railway, and in a meadow near Peterborough with the London North-Western and Eastern Counties lines. The train reached Peterborough at half-past ten, having performed the journey (62½ miles) in something less than three hours. Near Kirkstead the first train for Lincoln was passed, which would arrive there at 9.25 A.M. Five trains will arrive at and depart from Lincoln daily. At Boston they form a connexion with trains to and from Hull by the East Lincolnshire line; at Walton junction with trains to Leicester, Derby, &c.; and at Peterborough to the East and West of England, with the choice of two routes to London by the Eastern Counties and North-Western lines, both of which run trains in conjunction with the Great Northern. The visitors to Peterborough left at 4.15 and reached Lincoln at 7.15 P.M. On Wednesday there was a general rejoicing at Spalding, in honour of the opening of the line; and on the 25th, at Boston, there will be a very grand celebration of the event by a public dinner and ball, which the Chairman and Directors of the Company will attend.

**MANCHESTER CUSTOMS' REVENUE.**—The receipts of customs at Manchester (being principally on the articles tea, coffee, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco), for the year ending the 10th of October inst., amount to £223,303, against £175,050 last year; being an increase of £48,253. The increase on the quarter is only £19,302. Manchester has only been a bonding port between three and four years; and compared with other ports, considering that almost immediately after its establishment the duty on cotton wool, expected to be one of its chief sources of revenue, was wholly removed, its progress appears to have been satisfactory.

**THE EDINBURGH CHARTIST TRIALS.**—These trials have been appointed to take place before the High Court of Justiciary next month. One of the accused, John Grant, who generally acted as president at the meetings, has been missing for some days past, and his bail having got some clue to his retreat, they have gone in pursuit of the fugitive.

**THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.**—The extensive establishment in Blair-street, Edinburgh, which, under the firm of "Sir David Hunter Blair and J. Bruce, printers to the King's most excellent Majesty," enjoyed for such a length of time the monopoly of printing the bibles sold throughout Scotland, as well as the various Scottish Acts of Parliament and other public documents, has been finally broken up and dispersed. Formerly, when the concern was most flourishing, about 100 persons were employed in the office, but for nearly two years there has been no printing done, two or three persons only being in attendance for the purpose of executing orders and gradually reducing stock; and, on Monday and Tuesday last, the materials, stock of bibles, stereotype plates, &c., were brought under the hammer of Mr. Peter Fraser, and "sold without reserve to the highest bidders."

**EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.**—The new vacancy in the Hebrew chair of the University is about to be filled up. The candidates are Dr. Liddell, Mr. Liston, Mr. Esdaile, &c. The applicants, in conformity with the late decision in the Court of Session, must belong to the Established Church.

**GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES IN SCOTLAND.**—Three Government functionaries are now in Scotland—Captain Washington, to make inquiries regarding the recent wrecks of fishing-boats on the north-east coast; Mr. Lefevre, to obtain information regarding the annuity-tax levied for the support of the clergy in Edinburgh and Montrose; and Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, charged with some commission regarding the education scheme, the precise character of which has not transpired.

**SHOT IN A QUARREL.**—On Monday night, a surgeon named Addison was in company with Mr. Thomas Hartnoll, a painter, drinking at a public-house in Southampton. They left about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, quarrelling with each other. When they arrived at the Houndwell, a large open space in the centre of the town, Addison took a pistol from his pocket, and shot Hartnoll in the groin. The report of the pistol was heard by some policemen, who immediately rushed to the spot. Addison was immediately apprehended. Hartnoll, after walking a few paces, fell, and was conveyed to the infirmary, where he now lies dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover. The ball has not yet been extracted. A magistrate has attended at the infirmary to take his depositions.

Two accidents on board the *Grampus*, off Portsmouth, occurred on Wednesday, by which one man lost his life and another was very seriously injured. An iron water-tank fell upon the former, crushing his head so suddenly that death was instantaneous. The other man, who was in the ship, fell from the mast and was much injured.

**ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—As the 10 o'clock up-train from Exeter, on Saturday morning last, was proceeding on its destination, about a mile beyond the Bridgewater station, the passengers felt a slight jerk of the carriages, and directly afterwards the driver of the engine gave a signal whistle, whereupon the train stopped, and some of the officials and a portion of the male passengers ran back to ascertain the cause, when they discovered that a man, with two horses and a waggon (supposed to belong to a farmer named Flvey or Fowler), had, most incautiously, attempted to cross the line in the very face of the train. Both horses were cut to pieces and killed instantaneously, and such was the force of the shock, that the horses, together with the shafts of the waggon, were knocked a distance of 30 or 40 yards from the body of the waggon. The man, who had hold of the front horse at the time, most providentially escaped injury; but his garments were very much torn, and he was too much frightened then to give any explanation. The horses were stated to be valuable, and one of them was in foal. No blame whatever attaches to the driver of the engine. The line at this spot is on a perfect level with the adjoining lands, and the approach of the train could be observed upwards of a mile distant. The train was detained about a quarter of an hour by the occurrence. The accident happened at about a quarter to 12, at which period the train was nearly half-an-hour behind its proper time.



OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

Christ Church, Highbury, which was consecrated last week by Bishop of London, has cost nearly £6000, and is erected after the early English style of architecture, of Caen stone and Kentish rag. It contains about 700 pews, of which about 180 are free.

Black: K at Q3d. White to play, and mate in four moves.

Franklin says, "If you want a good servant, serve yourself." I might state you by saying, "If you want a good education, teach yourselves"—nor was the advice, if understood in too literal a sense, be sound; but it is true, beyond all doubt, that every man who has had really a good education, has done it entirely more for himself than his best teachers have done for him; and it is equally true, that many of the greatest men that ever lived have been self-educated. For my own part, I believe the greatest difficulty is overcome when the scholar is made aware that with ardour and industry he may do everything for himself, and that without these good qualities, no teacher can help him.—*Quarterly Educational Magazine.*

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

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THE RICHMOND, WINDSOR, AND STAINES RAILWAY.—THE BRIDGE AT RICHMOND.

### THE RICHMOND, WINDSOR, AND STAINES RAILWAY BRIDGE AT RICHMOND.

By this handsome structure, the Richmond, Windsor, and Staines Railway crosses the Thames at Richmond. It is composed of three arches, each 100 feet span, and two side arches, each 20 feet span. The three central arches are supported by six cast-iron girders; and the piers are 9 feet each, with a heading of 20 feet from Trinity high-water mark. The engineer of this as well as every other work on the line is Mr. Locke.

The road is in a very good state, chiefly consisting of a gravelly bottom, and well laid. The buildings at every station are built after the same Gothic design as those of Richmond. Approaching Datchet, two fine bridges of wood cross the river Colne, where, also, a fine view of Windsor Castle presents itself, about one mile from the Datchet Station, across the Park, and one mile and a half from the old town of Windsor. Taking the distance from Richmond to Datchet, fourteen miles, it would be difficult to name a more beautiful succession of scenery within such limits.

The completion of the Railway to Windsor is, we believe, now arranged. The Company, it is stated, have made a proposition to pay the £60,000 agreed to be paid for the privilege of carrying the continuation of the Richmond line across the Home Park, by instalments of £10,000 per annum for the next six years. This proposition has been accepted by the Government, and the work is to be immediately commenced, but with some deviation in the direction of the line from that originally intended. Instead of coming right across the level plain under the north terrace of Windsor Castle, to the terminus near the foot of the hundred steps, it is now said the line will make very little encroachment upon

that fine portion of the Park; and that the idea of devoting the remainder of it to a place of public recreation for the public generally is given up.

Since the opening of this line of Railway from the Waterloo Station, Windsor has experienced some increase of visitors.

Nearly the whole of the State Rooms in the Castle have been, for some time, until lately, necessarily closed, in consequence of the extensive works connected with the heating of the interior of the Palace by means of hot air. These works have been completed, and the following are now open to the public:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyke Room, the State Ante-room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception Room, St. George's Hall, the Guard Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments will, in future, be shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Since the new regulation came into operation, in consequence of the memorial of the inhabitants of Windsor to the Lord Chamberlain, every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission at Windsor, by simply applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower.

It may, however, be useful to recapitulate the circumstances and conditions above referred to. Some time since, a letter was received by the Mayor of Windsor, from Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain, in answer to a memorial, signed by 260 of the inhabitants of New Windsor, praying for a relaxation of the regulations under which the public are admitted to view the State Apartments at the Castle. His Lordship very reasonably represented that an unlimited influx of strangers into the Castle would be quite incompatible with the personal comfort of the Sovereign; but stated that her Majesty had given directions that the apartments should be thrown open to persons presenting tickets on

Mondays, in addition to the days on which the public had hitherto been admitted. Persons obtaining tickets from Mr. Roberts, of Windsor, will in future be admitted without any intermediate delay.

The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, 14, Pall-Mall East; Mr. Moon, printseller, 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, book-seller, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, 96, Strand; of whom also guide-books may be obtained for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day on which they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

### WINDSOR CASTLE.

This picturesque scene is one of our series of Illustrations of the Royal Palace. It is taken from the Thames, above the Brocas; showing the north-western portion of the Castle, with the majestic Round Tower breaking the architectural outline; and beneath it the entrance archway to the northern terrace, whilst

Thames along the wanton valley strays;  
Thames, the most loved of all the ocean's sons  
By his old sire, to his embraces runs—  
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity.



WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM THE THAMES.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 14.

**THE PUBLIC ORATORSHIP.**—At a congregation held this day, the nomination of two candidates for the Public Oratorship was fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The election of one of the two gentlemen then nominated will be proceeded with on the following day (Thursday), the 26th inst.

**THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF HEBREW.**—At the same congregation, the Rev. Dr. Mill was elected to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lee.

**NOTICE.**—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that there will be a meeting on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Sidney College Lodge, of the Syndicate appointed by Grace to consider the cases of those undergraduates who have degraded and are desirous of becoming candidates for honours. The Syndicate wish it to be understood that cases not presented to them at the above meeting will be precluded from consideration till the next regular meeting in October, 1849.

The Rev. C. A. Heurtley, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church, Worcester.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. James Taylor, late of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of St. Ann's, Sutton, Nottinghamshire; value £235 per annum.

The Rev. W. F. Hood, late of Exeter College, Oxford, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire; value, £63 per annum.

PATENT SPRING-STOPPED DECANTER.

This newly-invented stopper has been patented by Messrs. Gass and Co., Regent-street. It consists of a spherical glass stopper, made to close upon the neck of the decanter by a spring, the stopper being ground to ensure air-tightness. The method by which the stopper is removed is the novelty. A vine



PATENT SPRING-STOPPED DECANTER.

sprig passes down from the lip of the decanter, and being clasped by the hand as in the act of pouring, the stopper rises, and replaces itself upon the pressure being removed. This must be of great service for the preservation of the delicate aroma of wines and the essential property of spirits. The decanter and its mountings are in elegant taste.

OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, RE-CONSTRUCTED.

In our Journal of June 10 last we illustrated and described the very interesting remains of the ancient Church of St. Pancras, and announced the commencement of the re-edification, now completed.

The style adopted in the re-construction of this Church is the Anglo-Norman. The enlargement consists of an elongation of the structure westward, by the removal of the old tower; the chancel and easternmost part of the Church being left in their original form, and only such parts of the walls cut through as were required for the introduction of the windows.

The additions are, a new tower and staircase on the south side, and a new vestry on the north side of the Church, in the best positions which the very limited unoccupied space would permit.

In these alterations a very large portion of the ancient material has been rendered available. Out of the heavy masses of rough stone and rubble-work, of which the old tower and other parts of the structure were composed, sufficient rag-stone has been obtained for the entire casing of the exterior.

This stone, which has existed in the fabric for centuries, and evidently been re-used from time to time, in the successive alterations of former ages, re-worked, has been again applied to the restoration and enlargement of the present time; and, consequently, no new stone of the above-mentioned quality has been required.

For the ornamental details, the stone was imported from Caen, in Normandy. During the progress of the alterations many interesting antiquities have presented themselves, as related in our former paper; among others, some Roman bricks, a small altar-stone, and the capitals, broken shafts, and bases of columns supposed to have belonged originally to the principal doorway, and in character evidently belonging to very early Norman times; an early English piscina, a sedilia of later date, and some niches, well executed in moulded red bricks, of the Tudor period.

Of the arrangement of the structure, as now restored, it may be observed that the principal feature of the west front is its deeply recessed and somewhat richly carved Norman doorway. On either side of the entrance is introduced a circular-headed window, agreeing in character with those on the north and south sides of the Church; and a wheel window above, the gable being pierced with small loopholes for ventilation, and surmounted with a stone cross.

The western addition to the Church being rather less in width than the main body of the structure, has on the south face a semi-octangular turret adjunct, containing the stairs to the galleries; on either side of the same is a semicircular-headed window, with string-courses and hood mouldings, and a continuous arched corbel table immediately below the roof.

The tower occupies a still more advanced and prominent position, nearly in the centre of that portion of the fabric which constituted the Old Church.

Two small arched recesses, within a larger arch, enclose the clock face, looking south; and a similar arrangement, with circular windows, occupy corresponding positions, east and west.

The belfry openings, in the four faces of the tower, consist of double arched, deeply recessed, louvre openings, within single arches with enriched heads; and three tiers of receding columns in each opening, with carved capitals and stone louvres.

Immediately above the belfry, a carved and enriched cornice, supported upon a continuous arched corbel table, is flanked at the angles by carved pinnacles, the lower part or shaft being semi-attached, and supported upon massive corbels.

From the upper part of the cornice springs the stone roof-covering, or spire which is also ornamentally carved and plainly weathered in horizontal compartments, alternately. It is pierced on the four faces with circular hooded apertures and surmounted with the vane from the old tower.

The chancel, on the south side, has, at the east end, a triple-lighted window, with small circular lights above.

The north side of the Church generally corresponds, with reference to details, with those on the south side, but having less carving upon it, is somewhat plainer in character.

The roofs are slated throughout, with an ornamental ridge-covering upon them; the eastern gable terminating with a metal cross, the chancel gable with the old stone cross re-worked; and the staircase roof having a spike finial.

The interior has a central aisle or gangway throughout the entire length of the church, a cross aisle to the baptistry formed in the lower part of the tower, and another in the chancel from the south door to the vestry opposite.

The chancel work is entirely of Caen stone, consisting of columns supporting a semicircular recessed and enriched arch. In the lower part a small arcade is filled in with gilt tablets, containing the usual inscriptions in illuminated characters.

The windows immediately above are filled with stained glass, executed by Gibbs, in the best manner.

The main timbers of the chancel roof have scroll ribbons, with appropriate texts of Scripture upon them.

The old altar-stone, found during the progress of the works, and engraved in our Journal for June 10, has been embedded in a frame, and re-set slightly raised above the chancel flooring, under the communion table.

Limited funds would not allow of the introduction of a new roof for the Church; a similarity of arrangement, therefore, with the old roof has been continued in the new parts, with some slight additions.

The wheel window at the west end of the Church is filled in with stained



OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCH RE-CONSTRUCTED.

glass; and on either side there are scroll ribbons upon the walls, with appropriate texts of Scripture upon them.

The old monuments have been carefully restored, and re-fixed as nearly as possible in their original positions; adding materially to the production of richness of effect in the chancel.

In the recent operations rendered necessary for the enlargement of this ancient structure, its preservation and restoration with the least possible amount of destruction appears to have been constantly in view.

The accommodation now provided in the Church is for 750 persons; originally, only 125.

The Church was opened, in an unfinished state, for Divine Service, on the 5th of July last, by the Rev. Thomas Dale, vicar of the parish.

The entire outlay in connexion with the enlargement and restoration of this Church, with its fittings and furnishings, is about £2500. It has been effected in accordance with the designs, and under the direction, of Mr. A. D. Gough, architect, of Lancaster-place; contracted for, and executed by, Mr. W. S. Dove, builder, of Milner-square, Islington.

As may be seen from our Illustration, the general effect of this re-constructed Church is extremely picturesque; and the details are exceedingly characteristic, and skillfully introduced.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 238.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE ACCEPTOR BECOMES AN INMATE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

At Boulogne, Pursey found time hang very heavily. There was no lack of amusement in the place; and in the suburbs there were quiet, calm retreats,

cradled in richest landscape—such as you may find at every turn in Kent. Peaceful, luxuriantly wooded nooks, and gurgling “translucent” streams—as poets love to call clear water—give to the Valley du Denacre the appearance of an English dell. It must be confessed that the chief adornment of Pursey's home has not been painted in the most flattering light hitherto: and the sagacious reader may picture Pursey at Boulogne revelling in the enjoyment of a temporary bachelorhood. Be it the province of the writer to set him right on this head, and in parenthesis to assure all bachelors and maidens, that a home must be truly and insufferably wretched ere the husband finds protracted happiness elsewhere. For the especial edification of women, then, I must declare my firm conviction, that Pursey (apart from the anxiety upon the matter which had compelled his temporary exile) felt acutely this separation from his strong-minded wife. As they were about to separate they had felt fully the extent of their dependence upon each other for their mutual happiness; and if separation from a beloved object have no other beneficial effect, it has at least that of measuring decisively the intensity of one's devotion.

If I could persuade myself that the long recital would prove a delectable composition to the reader, I might indulge in a right sentimental and flowery description of the emotions mirrored in Pursey's face as he turned his serious gaze towards England—not England the mighty mistress of nations to him then—but England that held the wedded mistress of his heart. But I must forbear: the limits of my history, and the impatience of the reader, bid me take up the thread of my narrative.

Ten days after Pursey's arrival at Boulogne, the gay debtor-protecting town received Macfum into its hospitable bosom. The advent of his friend was wholly unexpected by Pursey, and was not, therefore, the less welcome.

“You have come to set me free, I hope?” said Pursey.

“Alas! no, my dear fellow. I am on my way to Paris in search of Lord Condiment or Sir George—they are both there.”

“I understood you to say that Lord Condiment was on a shooting excursion in the Highlands.”

“So he was; but he embarked in Lord Carton's yacht at Dumfries, and en-



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE ACCEPTOR GOES TO PRISON.



dured a tedious voyage to Antwerp, whence he proceeded to Paris. I only heard this when I was half way to the Highlands. It's a confounded nuisance— isn't it?"

"I can assure you, Macfum, that this delay will compromise me fearfully."

"By heavens! you don't say so! My dear Pursey, I cannot express to you how I have cursed myself for having brought you into this trouble. Did ever man suffer such a series of mishaps as I have had lately? It's enough to make a man do something desperate."

"We must make the best of matters, however, I suppose. Didn't you get the other bill cashed?"

"No. Hanged if there's faith enough in all the bill-discounters in London to book a little nigger boy for heaven. Have you heard from your wife?"

"I hear every day."

"That must be a source of great consolation to you, old fellow. Does she bear up against it pretty well? Of course, she feels your absence; but I mean, does she write in pretty good spirits?"

"Yes."

At this moment a letter was put into Pursey's hand: it was from his wife, and bore to him the news of old Solomon's residence in his house, and the fellow's discomfited conduct to Mrs. Pursey. Macfum watched the change that passed over Pursey's features as the latter read the letter, and was prepared for his friend's anger. The preparation was not in vain, inasmuch as Pursey burst into a violent passion, and called Macfum the accused cause of his utter ruin.

"This is a pleasant result of my willingness to oblige you, sir."

"I can understand your anger, Pursey, and will not therefore hold you answerable for any disrespectful language you may have addressed to me in the heat of your passion. I am fully alive to the misery I have brought upon you; and am deeply, profoundly grieved that all my efforts to ward off this calamity have failed as yet. But let me call to your recollection the fact that it is not playing the part of a generous man to taunt an innocent friend (for I am innocent in intention) with the wilful ruin of your prospects. I repeat again, emphatically, what your generosity should not allow me to repeat; namely, that no effort of mine shall be wanting to restore to you, in a few weeks, any loss you may sustain now on my behalf. Letters to the 'Poste restante' will reach me in Paris. Fare you well!"

And, without waiting for a reply, Macfum disappeared precipitately, leaving Pursey to indulge in no very bright hopes for the future.

Pursey at once resolved to return to England, at all hazards. At worst, he could but begin the world again. His furniture would realise the amount of the bill; and he might return to his old furnished lodgings a more wary, if not a wiser, man. He could scarcely believe, even now, that he had been fascinated by an ingenious scoundrel, and had, as the saying goes, been done. He was still inclined to look upon the author of his ruin as an unfortunate gentleman whom he was bound to pity, and whose name he should exonerate from all blame in the matter. In this state of doubt he returned home, in the confident hope that his goods (which were worth more than the sum distrained for) were in the possession of the sheriff, he, personally, was safe. Blissful delusion!

His wife was glad enough to see him once more at home; a happiness in which old Solomon by no means participated, particularly when he was informed by Pursey, that, if he did not behave himself while he was there, he would, in spite of his years, give him the soundest thrashing he had ever received. This hint was not thrown away upon the old man. He amused Solomon, however, to watch the confident air of security with which Pursey trod his parlour carpet. It was a delectable study to that man, versed in villainy, to note the unconcern with which the unsophisticated Pursey opened his door to receive the gentlemen who were to bear him to that exquisite retreat for "fast" men, called the Queen's Bench.

"You have my goods, which are worth more than the amount. What do you want—what claim, then, have you upon me?"

"You are mistaken, sir," replied the most gaudily dressed of the pair; "the appraiser says they ain't worth a farthing more than seventy."

"The Jew! Why I paid one hundred and fifty pounds only last year for them!"

"Dare say, sir; but the law ain't answerable for the weaknesses of gent's. 'Cos one gent doesn't know nothing about furniture, his fellows ain't compelled to share his ignorance. You see, it's all right," added the fellow, producing the document that gave him power to consign Pursey to the tender mercies of the governor of the Queen's Bench.

Hereupon Mrs. Pursey burst into an uncontrollable flood of tears, and clung to her husband, vowing that they should not be separated.

"No more you needn't. You can get snug quarters there together: can't they, Jim?"

"O' course they can—provided they've got the necessary needful," answered the second functionary.

"Now, mum, it's all nonsense crying in that manner; we'll take care on him, depend upon it. He shan't be run over, or lost in a crowd."

"Silence, fellow. Confine yourself to the strict fulfilment of your duty."

"Well, then, that is to see you safely lodged you know where. So come along."

Pursey drew his wife aside, whispered some words of comfort to her; then unfolded himself from the arms that bound him to her heaving bosom, and followed his captors.

Having undergone the usual formalities, Pursey was at length lodged in the Queen's Bench Prison, with no very definite idea as to the probable length of his compulsory sojourn there. Having had a long interview with his lawyer, who assured him he should soon be set free, and written a letter to his employers containing a candid statement of his case, he began to look about him with some composure. He strolled into the racquet-ground, where he found a number of moustachioed men playing with some dexterity. He noticed that the seediest man of the party was the best player; and he naturally imagined that this skilful individual owed his dexterity and shabbiness to a long residence in the prison. This shabby person was a captain, of course. What man who wears a moustache and runs in debt is not? Well, this man was perhaps a scamp, a rogue, a heartless debauchee; but he was the life and soul of his fellow-prisoners, and deserves some consideration on this score. He had the most wonderful flow of humour; talked with indifference of his release; and, when once he was set free, exclaimed in a parting speech to his fellow-prisoners, "Never mind; no fond regrets—no moist eyes. I shall soon be among you again." This jovial captain, perceiving with his practised eye that Pursey was a new-comer, accosted him with, "Good day! Glad to meet you under such extremely favourable auspices. Do you intend to make a long stay?"

"I hope not."

"Complimentary, truly. Gentlemen," continued the captain, raising his voice so that all persons in the ground might hear him; "Gentlemen, here is a visitor who declares that he has come on a flying visit, and that he hopes soon to tear himself from us. He appears to be a jolly fellow, however, and we must humour him as a novice; for I feel convinced that he will remain to be the worthy of the honour which the sheriff has this day conferred upon him; an honour which must be doubly gratifying to him, since I feel assured it was unsolicited."

This speech was received by the company with considerable applause; and Pursey, half-bewildered, yet somewhat annoyed at the liberty that had been taken with him, bowed his acknowledgments. The place was so utterly strange to him, that he was fearful of committing some blunder that would make him ridiculous in the eyes of his fellow-prisoners; and, taking the captain's conduct to be the custom of the prison, he resolved to make the best of it.

The limits of this history do not permit me to give the reader a narrative of Pursey's sojourn in the Queen's Bench. Sufficient is it for the moral which the reader is expected to gather from this progress, that Pursey remained in confinement about four months; and that during that time he had leisure to ponder over the means by which he had brought himself there; and to declare that he hoped that irretrievable beggary might come to him and his if he ever signed his name again upon a bill stamp. While in the Bench he also learned that Macfum had cashed the second bill, and that when he met him at Boulogne he was making his way to Paris with the money he had obtained on it. The discovery that the celebrated port was from the cellars of Mr. Moss, completely dispelled any doubt that yet remained in Pursey's mind; and when he next wrote to his solicitor, he had no hesitation in writing Mr. Julius Macfum down a scoundrel.

(To be concluded next week.)

## THE CHOLERA.

The disease having manifested itself so decidedly on board the *Justitia*, convict-ship, moored in the river off Woolwich, without having made its appearance either in the other convict-ships close at hand, or in the town, the matter has excited inquiry; and it has been found that the fatal malady has arisen entirely from the bad state of the ship, the whole of the men who have been attacked being those who slept on one side of the ship, and none of the prisoners either on the other side of the same deck or on the upper deck have been attacked. It has been discovered that the timbers on this side of the vessel are rotten, and the water-closets having leaked, these rotten timbers have become completely saturated with the soil, so as to give forth a very offensive odour. It is said that under the advice of Captain Fitzroy, acting superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, the convicts on board the *Justitia* will be removed from the Arsenal to the Dockyard, and accommodated in temporary barracks till another hulk can be prepared for them. It is right also to state, that, in addition to the above causes two sewers discharge themselves into the Thames at the head and stern of the *Justitia*, and it is proposed to carry these sewers as far as low-water mark. Some few cases have been reported in town during the week.

The Earl of Clarendon is expected to arrive at his seat, the Grove, Hertfordshire, on Saturday (this day) his family having resided there for some months past. The noble Lord will visit London on Monday, and remain in town for a few days.

The Rev. Henry Harding, A.M., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Lichfield, is appointed to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon; patroness, the Countess Amherst.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. William Tennant, Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of St. Mary, St. Andrews, but more extensively and enduringly known as the author of "Anster Fair," and various other works in general literature. The Professor died at his house, Devon-grove, Dollar, on Sunday last.—*Scotsman*.

ROYAL COLONNE.—The colossal panorama of Paris by night continues as attractive as ever; being exhibited by artificial light, the picture is seen with equal effect in November as in the brightest days of summer.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

For God's sake treat me like a man, and not as a milch cow.—Sir Walter Scott to John B. Montgomerie.

"Nil magnum absque labore" is a proposition older than the Pyramids. Magna Charta was not had for the asking, neither were more modern rights, or claims, or boons, or whatever the phrase may be in parliamentary language. Indeed, the perseverance with which a priniple is maintained, is the surest test of its worth.

The false and foolish fire that's whisk'd about By popular air, but glares, and then goes out.

It is in this conviction we practice what we preach, notwithstanding the dogmas, from constant urging, like the Archbishop of Grenada's homilies, "smell of apoplexy."

This is the last week but one of the Turf Session. When next its representatives meet for the dispatch of business, they will deserve well of their constituencies if the leisure of the recess shall have been applied to a practical revision of the existing laws and usages of horse-racing. When the Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club were framed, probably they were sufficient for their purpose; but did they promote all the designs of the abstract sport in its present condition (which they do not), they would fulfil only the half of their present duties. Those upon whom conventional observance has bestowed authority in racing matters, now deal with betting as an integral part of the system. The money brought into the ring by persons who are neither breeders nor runners of horses is regarded (no matter how fabulous the theory) as parcel of the racing exchequer. Does the code of turf laws equally serve the racing and the betting man? It does not. If, as the sequel will assume, modern changes in the principle of racing call for modifications in its conditions; if the position of the spectator—the recognised contributor to its resources—be shown to be unjust; then, surely, the time has come when those having control of these things will reform them altogether.

The practical effect of racing should be to deduce from methodical data the properties of animals engaged in it. Now, previous to the year 1833 foals took their ages from the 1st of May: ages now are calculated from New Year's Day. We will suppose, then, for the sake of illustration, that a colt engaged in a Produce Stakes for Two-Year-Olds, at one of the early Spring meetings, is foaled about Easter—by no means uncommon. His Two-Year-Old engagement falls in the first week of April—that is to say, a year sooner than it would have done according to the calculation of age in 1832. He is, therefore, by the "old style," a yearling, and he carries 8st 7lb. Occasionally, the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket occurs in November. The weight for three-year-old colts is 8st 7lb. A three-year-old foaled in January, and running in November, wants but a few weeks of being four years old. Thus the same weights are assigned to thorough-bred racing stock, according to the new style of casting natiivities, at two years of age as at four. As regards the sporting department of the turf, this admits of amendment. And how fares it with the mere spectator?

There are two issues for his investments—winning and losing. He can only win by the animal he backs passing the chair first, bringing home its weight, and not having crossed the track of another in the race—contingencies over which he has no more control than the man in the moon. He may lose because the animal he has backed was started to lose, with a view to being lightly weighted for some "crack" handicap—a piece of policy not generally made public. He may lose in consequence of having backed the best horse in a race for which the proprietor also possesses the worst, and preferred to win with the latter. He may lose because, having taken £600 to £100 that the favourite would not win, and, being required by the owner to bet him £1200 to £100 to the same effect, he declines, and the favourite is "scratched."

These are a few "modern instances" of the status of racing policy in '48. The Jockey Club as an *esprit de corps* should look to the blamishes of its sporting system. As a society of gentlemen, it will not shut its eyes to the doings of last week; as a body of human beings, with bowels of compassion, it will not shut its ears to the complaint even of the leg, when his prayer is—"Treat me like a man, and not as a milch cow."

## TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The grand movement this afternoon was the advance of Back-biter, from the extreme outside to the premiership, an extraordinary rise, seeing that he did not start for the Cesarewitch. Next to this, the decline of The Cur must be noticed—he must have had a very "bad night," for no one would back him at any price. An improvement in Fern was the only alteration worth speaking of.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
4 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot	10 to 1 agst Chanticleer	25 to 1 agst Miss Sarah
6 to 1 — Backbiter (t)	20 to 1 — Fern	28 to 1 — Buscot Buck (t)
7 to 1 — Dacia (t)	20 to 1 — Geraldine	30 to 1 — The Cur
8 to 1 — Lanesboro' (t)	25 to 1 — Wanota	35 to 1 — The Moor (t)
	40 to 1 — Dulcet (t)	
CHITREION.		
4 to 1 agst Silistria colt		6 to 1 agst Garrick

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Governors was held on Monday, at the Thatched House, St. James's-street. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Kt., in the chair. The financial statement submitted by the Secretary was, that the receipts for the past quarter, including donations, annual subscriptions, and the previous balance amounted to £1563 6s. 9d., and the disbursements to £574 5s. 7d. Thanks having been voted to the donors to the society, and those officers who had exerted themselves in its behalf, as well as to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., Lord and Lady John Russell and two of their children left Stirling, for Edinburgh. When at the Stirling station his Lordship had a very narrow escape from destruction. The up-trains, or those going south, travel upon the line furthest from the station-house; and as his Lordship had arrived just at the time advertised, he lifted his youngest child, and proceeded in a thoughtful mood to cross to the side for the up-train passengers. But it so happened that the train arrived nine minutes before its time, and his Lordship, not observing its approach, had just reached the intervening space between the lines, when the engine was not above its own length from him, moving at a quicker rate than usual when at a station, in consequence of the extreme wetness of the day, which prevented the breaks from catching. Mr. Cuckson, the superintendent, with admirable self-possession, instantly darted from the platform, and, seizing his Lordship, drew him back, just as the ponderous engine passed, and thus prevented an accident which, in all probability, would have been fatal.—*Scotsman* of Wednesday.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although money continues abundant, it is pretty generally believed that within a short period it will become gradually "tighter." The tendency at present is towards an export of the precious metals, which will probably be augmented by the importation of corn required to meet the deficiency arising from the indifferent harvest and potato disease; while the state of Europe, checking all demand for our manufactures, must leave the balance against us to be paid in gold. Notwithstanding, however, its present easy state, Consols have been heavy, ranging from 84½ to 85 during the week. The settlement on Tuesday proved again: the speculators for the "rise" but the continuation being only 1-16 per cent., proved the readiness with which affairs were arranged. On Wednesday Consols closed 84½ for Money, but a firmer market on Thursday gave the closing quotations at 84½ to 85. Intelligence from Austria and Germany generally is awaited with much anxiety, from the dread of Russian interference, should affairs not speedily assume a more pacific shape. France, for the moment, is disregarded in the absorbing interest felt in the Austrian insurrection; but the settlement of the Presidential election is not viewed without alarm. Exchequer Bills continue firm, from the demand created by the indisposition to permanently meet at present. Bank Stock is rather lower, and Reduced is heavy. The market at the close of the week was firmer, at the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 183; Reduced, 83½; Consols, 85; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84½; Long Annuities, to expire January 1860, 87-16; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 84; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1860, 89-16; India Bonds, £1000, 36 p; Ditto, under £1000, 36 p; Consols for Account, 85; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 38 p; Ditto, £1000, June, 35 p; Ditto, £500, March, 38 p; Ditto, Small, March, 38 p; Ditto, Small, June, 36 p.

With the exception of Mexican and Dutch Stock, there have been no fluctuations worthy of record in the Foreign Market. Mexican has been well supported, from a belief that the agents here will be directed to pay a dividend; the balance required for that purpose being, it is said, now on its way to this country. We give the *on du*, not professing any belief in the present case, or Mexican faith or capability to pay generally. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. advanced 1 per cent. on Tuesday, and have since maintained the rise. The closing quotations are, for Brazilian Bonds, 71; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 70; Equador Bonds, 2; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 2; Mexican Five per Cent. 1846, 19½; Portuguese Four per Cent. 23; Spanish Three per Cent. 21½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 44½; Ditto, Four per Cent. 69½.

Shares generally have not improved, although in a few instances prices have somewhat advanced. Sales, however, continue to preponderate. Prices, at the close of the market, were for—Caledonian, 17½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 4½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Ditto, New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 8; Ditto, Five per Cent., 49; Eastern Union, Scrip (Six per Cent.), 5½; East, Lincolnshire, 20; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 37½; Ditto, Half Shares, 8½; Great Northern, 34; Ditto, Half, A, deferred, 3; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent. guaranteed, 3½; Great Western, 71½; Ditto, Half Shares, 41½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 52½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 8; Leeds and Thirsk, 15½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 25½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 4; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 36; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref. 7 per Cent. on Deposit, and 5 per Cent. on Calls, 4 dis.; Midland, 72½; Ditto, Consolidated Pref., £50 Shares, 4½; Norfolk, 49; North British, 13½; Ditto, Half, 6½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirsk, 34; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 8½; Scottish Central, 24; Shropshire Union, 4½; South Eastern, 21; Ditto, No. 3, 12½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirsk, 6; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 26½; Windsor, Staines, and South-Western, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 22½; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 44; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½ x d.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The nature of the Continental advices had a depressing effect upon prices yesterday. Consols receded from 84½ to 84½, with a heavy market. The Foreign and Share Market partook of the general dullness.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat arrived up to our market since Monday having been very limited, the show of samples of that grain to-day was small, while their quality was inferior. Selected parcels of both red and white commanded a steady, though not as brisk, sale, at Monday's quotations. The middling and out-of-condition samples commanded very little attention, at late rates. A large quantity of foreign wheat—upwards of 22,000 quarters—has come in this week. There was more disposition shown to purchase the finest descriptions, at late currencies. Other kinds of wheat moved off slowly, at full prices. The best parcels of barley—both English and foreign—moved off steadily, all other kinds slowly, at late rates. Superfine old malt was inquired for, at full prices. Other qualities were quite as dear. In oats a moderate business was transacted, at late weeks' quotations. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were lower to purchase. Flour and meal supported Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1970; barley, 2710; oats, 1360 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Foreign: wheat, 22,120; barley, 7700; oats, 22,610. Flour, 2360 sacks and — barrels; malt, 2160 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 55s; ditto, white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto, white, 46s to 55s; rye, 31s to 34s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malted ditto, 33s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevallier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; ditto, white, 22s to 25s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 41s; white, 35s to 38s; boliers, 38s to 41s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 50s; Suffolk, 39s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s to 43s per 28 lbs.—Foreign: Damaz red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, 27s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linsed and rape cakes, as well as winter tares, command a steady sale, at full prices. In other articles comparatively little business is done, at our quotations.

Linsed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 9s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 11s 0d; tares, 7s 0d to 10s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £27 to £30 per last of ten quarters; linsed cakes, English, 111 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £1 15s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 80s to 90s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 11d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 21s 2d; peas, 39s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 4d; barley, 33s 0d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 32s 3d; beans, 27s 1d; peas, 39s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Provisions.—Although a fair average amount of business is doing in Irish butter, prices have declined from 1s to 2s per cwt. The stock is now nearly 60,000 cwt. Fine qualities of foreign butter are quite as dear, but the middling parcels are 1s per cwt lower. English butter is tolerably steady, at 9s to 10s for fine Dorset; 9s to 9½ for middling ditto; 8s to 9s for per cwt for fine Devon; and 11s to 13s per dozen lbs. for fresh. There is a moderate demand for the best parcels of bacon. All other kinds are a slow inquiry, and somewhat lower. In other provisions comparatively little is doing.

Wool.—The continued advance in the price of tallow has a very decided influence upon our market, and prices are not supported. F X C, on the spot, is selling at 45s 3d to 46s per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 15s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 8s; old clover, £4 0s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 8s per load.

Potatoes.—York Regents, 50s to 120s; Wisbech ditto, 10s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 120s; French whites, 80s to 90s to 100s. A steady demand at these prices.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum moves off slowly, at 3s 8d to 4s 6d for good and fine. East India ditto, at 1s 5d per gallon, proof. The market for Geneva is steady. Corn spirits firm at 10s 3d per gallon, cash.

Hops (Friday).—The low prices obtained for hops at Weyhill Fair have produced some heaviness in the demand here for most qualities, the supply of which is on the increase by aid of good colour. The best Kent and Sussex pockets are, however, quite as dear, but most other kinds may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Picking is pretty generally concluded, and the duty is called from £205,000 to £210,000. We think that over the latter sum will be realised.—Sussex pockets, £2 8s to £2 15s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 5s; Mild and East Kent ditto, £3 0s to £3 5s; Farnham, £4 15s to £5 10s.

Wool (Friday).—Worsted, 14s; Hosiery, 10s 3d; Shotton, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 17s 9d; Kellogg, 16s; Hartley, 15s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was moderately good as to number, but very deficient in quality. For the prime Scots, &c., the demand was steady, at fully Monday's quotations; but all other breeds moved off slowly, at barely late rates. At the close of business a total clearance had not been effected. On the whole, the supply of sheep was seasonably extensive. As the attendance of buyers was small, the mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, at unaltered quotations. The prime old Downs sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lb. With calves we were well supplied. All kinds of veal were a slow sale, and, in some instances, prices had a downward tendency. In pigs a moderate business was doing, at last week's currencies. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £14 to £17 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Downs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; young calves, 17s to 24s; and quarters of old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Total supplies: beasts, 968; cows, 119; sheep, 6240; calves, 334; pigs, 390. Foreign supplies: beasts, 37; sheep, 1350; calves, 138. Scotch: beasts, 49; sheep, 160.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Prime beef, mutton, and veal sold steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade ruled heavily.

Per 8lb by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C BODLEY, Exeter, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T SNEEZUM, Rupert-street, Haymarket, builder. J DAVIS, Northampton, innkeeper. J BONIFAS, jun, Dorchester, woollen-draper. J R SIMPSON, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturer. W COLE, Birkenhead, brick-maker. B and J CRANKSHAW, Whalley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J LEE, Manchester, paper-hanger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D KENNEDY, Inverness, ship-owner. KIBBLE MATHIE, Glasgow, baker. A STEPHEN, Glasgow, share-broker. J KIBBLE, Greenlaw.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 20.

5th Dragoon Guards: Brevet Lieut-Col W M Balders to be Major, vice Archer. 3rd Light Dragoons: Major L Fyler to be Major, vice Balders. 16th: Major W H Archer to be Major, vice Fyler.

2nd Foot: Lieut R H Rooke to be Adjutant, vice Smyth. 10th: J L S Aldersey to be Ensign, vice Somerset. 18th: Capt G T Blyth to be Paymaster, vice Walker. 21st: Major J O Peddie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Deane. Capt F G Ainslie to be Major, vice Peddie; Lieut A L Johnston to be Captain, vice Ainslie; Sec Lieut E T Barnard to be First Lieutenant, vice Johnston; W J Leigh to be Sec Lieut, vice Barnard. 24th: Lieut J S Shore to be Capt, vice Coulman; Ensign T M Greenhill to be Lieutenant, vice Shore; Ensign W Phillips to be Lieut, vice Frere; Ensign F W A Parsons to be Ensign, vice Greenhill; R G Gulland to be Ensign, vice Phillips. 25th: Capt H W F Fane to be Captain, vice Fane; Lieut J Lindell; Acting Assist-Surg J Fraser, M.D. to be Assist-surg, vice Lightbody. 28th: Capt R H Lindell to be Capt, vice Macdonald; Lieut S L A B Messier to be Lieutenant, vice G D Robertson. 29th: Ensign J W Bostock to be Lieutenant, vice Scudamore; De Vic Valpy to be Ensign, vice Bostock. 33rd: Major F R Blake to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Whannell; Captain J D Johnston to be Major, vice Blake; Lieutenant J E Collins to be Captain, vice Johnston; Ensign B F Fanshawe to be Lieutenant, vice Collins; Ensign F S Vacher to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett; Cadet G J Lennock to be Ensign, vice Fanshawe; W H Parry to be Ensign, vice Vacher. 35th: Lieut W H Ballingall to be Lieutenant, vice Messier. 36th: Lieut J Rotton to be Adjutant, vice Cubitt; Ensign C H Carew to be Lieutenant, vice Rotton; W T Stuart to be Ensign, vice Carew. 45th: Lieut R J Garden to be Captain, vice Gordon, has been cancelled. 53rd: Capt J Telford to be Paymaster, vice R H Wood. 54th: Lieut A Wright to be Lieutenant, vice A. Craig. 55th: E D Hellmiller Fairbairn to be Ensign, vice Parsons. 55th: Lieut T W Fraser to be Capt, vice Brevet Major Higgins; Ensign W Clutterbuck to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; G E L C Bisset to be Ensign, vice Clutterbuck. 60th: Capt C H Spence to be Major, vice Crombie; Lieut H F Kennedy, to be Captain, vice Spence; Second Lieut H E Galton to be First Lieutenant, vice Kennedy; H J Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Galton. 72d: Lieut G L Rathbone to be Lieutenant, vice Bertram. 74th: Capt W McDonald to be Captain, vice Hon F W



## PROFESSOR HAMON'S ORTHOPEDIC

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.**—To a Gentleman, a good fitting SHIRT is a matter of no small importance. The EUREKA SHIRT, with a good fit, combines ease, comfort, and elegance, which is the perfection of shirt making. Price, Six for 40s., to be had only at FORD'S, 185, Strand, London.

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.**—Coloured Shirts, such as Stripes, Figures, &c., the newest styles registered under the new Design Act, price 4s 6d each made the Eureka pattern. To be had only at FORD'S, 185, Strand, London.—Patterns sent post-free.

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.**—Six for Forty Shillings.—This superior fitting Shirt is made from cloth of a peculiar fabric, manufactured expressly for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT. Detailed catalogues, with directions or self-measurement, sent post-free from FORD'S, 185, Strand, London.

**SCIENCE in TROUSERS.**—E. CAHAN  
 candidly asserts there are many imitators, but none equalling  
 his style of Trowsers, combining elegance with comfort, &c. One  
 trial will prove their superiority over all others!!! Newest Designs  
 for the Season!—371, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall.

**TO TAILORS and WOOLLEN-DRAPERS.**  
 —Messrs. VENABLES, BROTHERS, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen, 34, High-street, Aldgate, respectfully invite Woollen Buyers to inspect their immense Stock. Being now enabled to submit new goods at extraordinarily low prices, they feel confident the immense variety, superior quality, and low prices will give satisfaction and induce buyers to make large purchases.

**"AS YOU LIKE IT."**—Either Six Pounds of sterling CONGOU for 20s., or Five Pounds of very superior quality and extraordinary strength for 20s. Carriage free to all parts of the kingdom, packed in tin cases.—ALEXANDER BRADEN Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

**P**RESENTS for WEDDINGS, BIRTH-  
DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART  
MANUFACTURES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late No-  
velties are—the Camellia Teapot, Clorinda, a Wooden Bread Plate  
and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs  
sent, on receipt of Three Postage-stamps, from CUNDALL'S, 12, Old  
Bond-street.

**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,** 42s. per  
dozen; pints, 24s.; from Epernay and Rheims. Sparkling Bur-  
gundy, 50s. per dozen; sparkling St. Peray, 48s. per dozen.—HEDGE  
and BUTLER, Wine Importers, &c., 155, Regent-street, in conse-  
quence of the troubled state of France, have purchased for cash  
a large shipment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as  
being of genuine quality.—N.B. A large stock of pure St. Julien  
Claret, 28s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. and 36s. per  
dozen.

**NO CHIMNEY IS WANTED for RICKETS**  
**PATENT CALORIFERE GAS STOVES**, in Churches, Halls, or Shops; and for apartments where ventilation is defective, a small pipe can be attached to convey away the products of combustion. These highly-approved Gas Stoves have been for several years in constant use in the Mansion-House, and entrance to Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall; the shops of Messrs. Winstanley & Sons, Chemists, Poultry, and in several hundred other buildings in all parts of England.—Manufacture, 5, Agar-street, Strand, opposite Charing-cross Hospital.

**DAVIES'S CANDLES,** 5½d. and 6d. per lb.  
 Wax-wick Mould, 7d; Botanic Wax, 1s; German, 1s 2d; Fine  
 Wax, 1s 5d; Sperm, 1s 6d and 1s 7d; Transparent Wax, 1s 9d; Green  
 Line Wax, 2s 1d; Composite, 8½d, 10d, and 10½d; Yellow Soss, 48s, 54s  
 and 60s per 112lb; Mottled, 60s and 64s; Windsor, 1s 4d per package  
 Brown Windsor, 1s 9d; Rose, 2s; Almond, 2s 6d. Sealing Wax, 4s 1d  
 per lb. Argand, or Vegetable Oil, 4s 6d per gallon; Solar, 3s 6d  
 per lb. For Cash, at Davies's old-established Warehouse, 6  
 St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house.

**D'OYLEY'S SCOTCH WAREHOUSE**  
Established 1678, for the Sale of Scotch Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Clan Tartans, Maudees, Tweeds, Table Covers, &c. D'Oyleys.—A. WALKER and CO. also beg to state, they have now a large Stock of the noted Rose Table Covers, of which they are the sole manufacturers. Also a great quantity of the best Billiard and Dining Cloths, for Table Covers and Doors. A new and gentlemanly style Over-Coat made to measure, price Two Guineas and a Half; Liveries, Box Coats, and Opera Cloaks, as usual.  
346, Strand, opposite Waterloo-bridge.

**BROWN'S PATENT ELASTIC MOURN**  
 ING HAT-BAND is fitted to the hat in a moment, and can be readily removed from one hat to another; has no seams, does not irritate the hair; and, being composed of the richest mourning silk does not become rough, catch the dust, nor require constant brushing like cloth or merino. To be had in all widths, from two to six inches of every better, hosier, and draper. Wholesale houses only supplied. Sole manufacturers, the "Sole Patentees," Messrs. J. & W. GOSWELL, Ltd., London. The public is cautioned against an imitation, which may be easily known by its disagreeable odour, and its liability to adhere to the hat.

"LET THE WOOLLEN BELT be WORN AROUND THE BODY" was recommendation of the Board of Health, No. 15. In accordance with the above, a GENTLEMAN RIDING BELT, of a novel construction, and composed of an elastic woolen fabric, has been introduced. Its construction ensures to it the greatest degree of comfort and support without pressure; and the material induces a genial warmth, without causing the extreme heat and consequent chill, which render the heavy stiff belts in ordinary use so dangerous. It is recommended for the use of the "gentleman" drawn to the tasking, for the Self-retaining Spring Belt, recommended by the Board of Health. Registered June 23, 1848. Wholesale at J. Wood-street, London.

**S**HOOTING.—The attention of Sportsmen is specially directed to E. MOSES and SONS' present STOCK of SHOOTING COATS, which for price, style, and fabric will be found unequalled; made in every description of Tweed Heathers, and Doe-skins. Commencing at 8s. 6d.

Their work entitled "The Treasury of Taste," with Lists of Prices and Directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application,

**BERDOE'S NEW OVER-COAT** for the  
Winter, the **FALLIUM TEPIDUS**.—This superior garment is made  
of a new material of beautiful texture and appearance, is richly lin-  
ed and quilted, has silk sleeve linings, &c. Whatever is essential to com-

pute a truly rectable, gentlemanly, and first-rate garment, is combined in this; it is also guaranteed to resist any amount of rain. Price 65s. or, without the extra, 45s. Every size kept ready made. Also the well-known WATERPROOF OIL SKIRT, from its established reputation and extent of sale, may justly be termed the most popular garment ever invented. Price 45s. and 50s. A large stock of superior and really Waterproof Overcoats, Driving Wipers, Capes, Shooting Jackets, &c., kept to select from.

95, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

**PROUT'S Large and Fashionable ASSORTMENT**  
**MENT OF LADIES' COMBS** is unequalled for elegance, cheapness, and variety; the stock of every other kind of Comb in Tortoise shell or Horn, from its extent, affords a choice that is not to be met with elsewhere. **PROUT'S TOOTH-BRUSHES**, of nearly 100 various patterns, including all the late improvements, are celebrated for their durability and efficiency. Their excellence is appreciated in many parts of the world. Prout's Hair-Brushes stand any climate, and are proof against the severest washing. Officers of the Army and Navy

or Ladies going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with every article for the toilet, the quality of which may be depended upon, and at the lowest prices.—PROUT, Brush and Comb-maker, 229, Strand, London (near Temple-bar).

**FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY,** EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen & grocers. 500 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a Post-office order for 10s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON.—Manufactory, 13, Wharfedale, City-road.

**DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OFF OR GREY?**  
GREY?—The Recipe for preventing Greyness and restoring the loss of Hair is still offered for public benefit, and will be sent by turn of post to any Lady or Gentleman remitting 24 stamps to M. CREED, of Chertsey, Surrey.

**HAIR DYE.**—A lady will forward to an

One enclosing 2s., or 24 postage stamps, the recipe for a most valuable and infallible Hair Dye, with full directions for use. It does not discolour the skin, is free from all injurious qualities, and only requires one application. Its cost is not Sixpence a year.—Address free, to Miss C. BAKER, Post-office, Ramsgate.—N.B. It has a medical sanction.

use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price ONE SHILLING. Enough for several teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are PERMANENT.

Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this."

Mr. John Shasby, Strand-street, Sandwich, says:—"It is ten months since I used your Enamel, and I have had no pain since."

Mr. C. J. Clark, chemist, Dudley, says:—"I feel convinced that, if the tooth-ache sufferers would apply this scientific preventative, they would enjoy that comfort which no other known remedy can afford."

G. B. Kose, Esq., Solicitor, Amlwch, Anglesey, says:—"It is certainly the best invention that ever appeared."

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really autho-

**NOTICE** against the Spurious Imitations of MORISON'S PILLS, the Vegetable Universal Medicine. Whereas Messrs. Morison, of the British College of Health, New-road, London, have ascertained that unprincipled persons are going about

the country offering for sale in chemists' shops Pills which they style "Vegetable Pills" or "Vegetable Universal Medicine," and which they pretend are the same as Morison's. Know therefore all men to these presents, that pope are genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" be engraved in the Government stamp, in white letters on a red ground, to counterfeit which is felony.—The British College of Health and Society of Hygists have no connexion whatsoever with any Pill or Medicine except Mr. Morison's.—Dated at

British College of Health, New-road, London, this 10th day of October, 1948.





THE ATMOSPHERIC PILE-DRIVING MACHINE.

## CLARKE AND VARLEY'S ATMOSPHERIC PILE-DRIVING MACHINE.

Among the various operations included in the widely-extended field of civil engineering, where of late years the vast resources of science have done so much towards the reduction of human labour by substituting for it the powers which exist in nature, made available through the medium of an infinity of mechanical contrivances, that of pile-driving has appeared hitherto to exist in the same primitive condition that it was in the earliest days of engineering. The same slow and tedious monkey and crab engine labours at its work now with no better effect than it did half a century back. The economy of timber, now so extensively used in constructions on railways, docks, harbours, and other works, has given the operation of pile-driving an importance which it never before possessed, and mechanical skill is at length beginning to be applied to its improvement.

In the common crab-engine, the weight of the rammer is necessarily limited by the amount of manual power that can be conveniently brought to bear upon it; and the necessary amount of force in the blow is made up by the height from which the rammer is made to fall. But it is found that a succession of short, quick blows, with a heavy rammer, does the work not only with much greater speed, but in every way with greater efficiency; damaging the timber less, and, in fact, forcing it through hard ground which by the old method it would be found impossible to penetrate. Nasmyth's Direct-Action Steam Pile-Machine was, we believe, the first application of steam-power to this purpose. But, besides being costly, it is difficult to move about; the source of power, namely, the steam-boiler, being fixed to the same framing as the rest of the machine, causes it to be very heavy and difficult of transport. This also precludes its application in situations where it would be exposed to the action of tidal waters—a not unfrequent case in works of this nature.

An invention recently perfected by Messrs. Clarke and Varley, the patentees of the Elastic Tube Atmospheric Railway, promises that the power of a steam-

engine fixed at any convenient spot can, through the medium of atmospheric pressure, may be made available at any required distance by the simple application of a vacuum cylinder, with its apparatus of self-acting valves, chains, and pulleys attached to a pile-engine of the common construction.

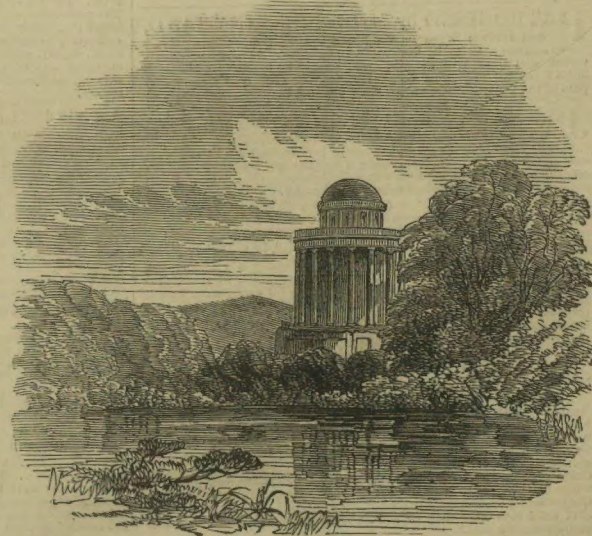
Our Engraving shows one of these machines at work, driving piles at the extensive coffer-dam in process of erection for the purpose of rebuilding the river-wall on the site of the late fire at Irongate-wharf, near St. Katherine's Dock. It is worked by a small high-pressure steam-engine, fixed on the shore, to which is attached an air-pump for producing the exhaustion. Communication is made hence to the Pile-Machine by lengths of small galvanised iron pipes, connected together by flexible joints. These appear in the Engraving as coming down from the right to the machine, which stands near the centre. This latter consists, as will be seen, of an air-cylinder of wrought iron, open at the top, but closed at the bottom. Within this is a piston, connected by an iron rod to a chain, which passes over a pulley on the top of the frame, the other end of the chain being fixed to a suspended pulley; over this passes a second chain, one end of which is attached to the rammer, and the other passes down to the bottom of the engine, whence again returning upwards it is fastened to the top of the pile. The action, then, is this:—The rammer being supposed down on the head of the pile, and the piston consequently at the top of the air cylinder, the air in the cylinder is now rarified by the action of the air-pump above, until the external pressure is sufficient to counterbalance the weight of the rammer; this then immediately rises, and, as soon as the piston has reached the bottom of the cylinder, a motion takes place in the self-acting slides, by which the air is suddenly admitted under the piston; equilibrium between the pressures above and below being thus restored, the rammer immediately falls with its whole force on the pile, bringing in its progress the piston again to the top of the cylinder, when, the slides being reversed, the operation is repeated. Thus a constant succession of short heavy blows is given, and never ceases until the pile is driven to the required distance into the soil. And as, by the arrangement of pulleys, the distance between the pile-head and the rammer is always the same, a regularity of action is obtained quite unknown in the old Pile-Engine.

The machine itself requires no attendance while in operation; only one man

is employed occasionally wedging up the pile to preserve its true direction. It is moved with great facility from pile to pile, being very little heavier than the common crab engine. Under the cylinder is fixed a small crab, which is used to raise the pile to its place previously to being driven.

## FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The interment of this lamented nobleman took place in the Mausoleum, in the park at Castle Howard, on Tuesday. We described this edifice last week: it is nearly two miles from the Castle, and the cortege did not reach the dormitory until nearly four o'clock. The procession consisted of the hearse and nine carriages and four horses; the Earl's coronet borne upon a crimson velvet cushion,



THE MAUSOLEUM AT CASTLE HOWARD.

plumes, &c. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Beale, of York; the furnishers of the carriages being Messrs. Smalpage and Firby, of Leeds. Next week we shall engrave the scene presented in the Park and at the Mausoleum upon this mournful occasion.

## CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT UPPER SCHOOLS.

JOHNSON-STREET, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

THESE additional Schools have been erected at a cost of £4000, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. W. Quekett, the incumbent of the district of Christ Church. The structure, which is a noble pile of building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is generally admired. G. Smith, Esq., is the architect; and Mr. Joshua Wilson, of the district of Christ Church, the builder.

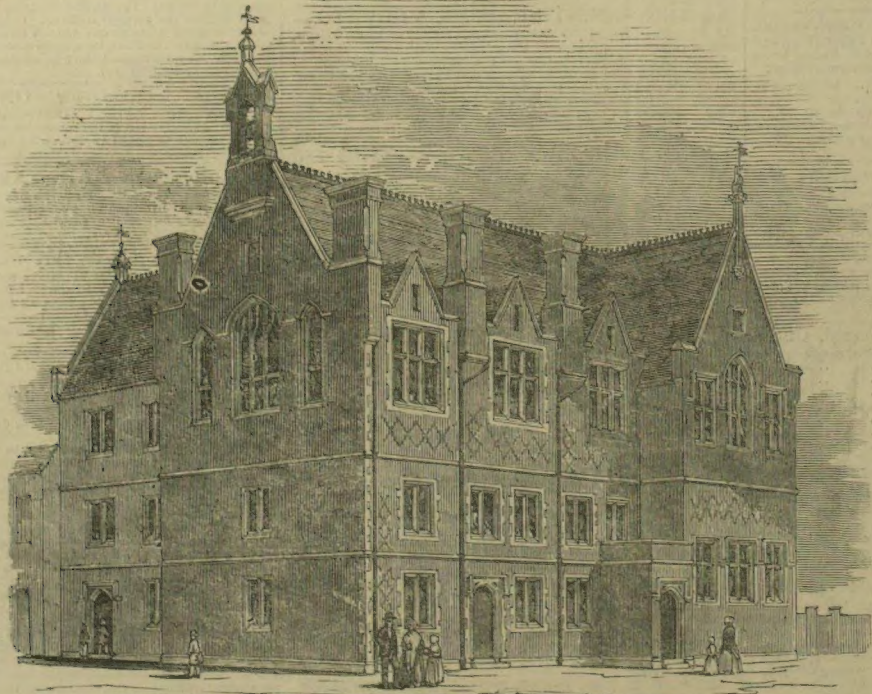
The three Schools are capable of containing upwards of 700 children; and were opened on the 12th inst., in the presence of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and many of the clergy of the neighbourhood. There are residences for a master and two mistresses, and likewise rooms for pupil-teachers, and class-rooms for each school, well adapted for the use of the scholars.

The upper part of the building is so arranged as to be capable of being made one large room for lectures and examinations, and will be used on Sundays for Divine service until the new Church be completed, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the same day.

These are the second schools the rev. gentleman has built within the last seven years for the district of Christ Church.

The Junior Schools, as they are now called, are strangely situated under the arches of the Blackwall Railway, and contain 600 children.

When the new Church is completed and endowed, there will have been spent upon the district of Christ Church, within the last seven years, for the benefit of the inhabitants, upwards of £22,000.



CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT UPPER SCHOOLS, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.